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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Implementation of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments

Current Progress—Future Prospects

FRED H. STEININGER*

CONGRESS has extended and strengthened the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act in almost every legislative session since its passage 28 years ago. The amendments enacted in 1962, however, were especially far-reaching and significant, with potentials for alleviating dependency today and for contributing to its prevention tomorrow.

The nationwide structure of State and local public welfare agencies, reaching into every community, provides the vehicle for combining the resources of the Federal, State, and local governments in making available financial assistance, medical care, welfare services, rehabilitation, and training to those who need and can benefit from them in all parts of the Nation. In addition, during the past year, a wide range of other activities to create greater opportunity for needy people has been made available through the Economic Opportunity Act.

The vision of what can be achieved under both of these programs stretches beyond imagination. We now have a climate of greater understanding and public acceptance of the need to put an end to poverty than we have ever known. An opportunity lies before us now, as never before, to combine our knowledge and skill in pointing a direction for public welfare that will bring its benefits to all who need them, and thereby help to strengthen and extend the human resources of the Nation.

To reach this goal, many realities in the present are hurdles that will need to be overcome in the future. Some of these problem areas are clearly reflected in the implementation of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments.

*Director, Bureau of Family Services. Based on a report presented to the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, Washington, D.C., July 23, 1964.

WHAT THE AMENDMENTS PROVIDE

Through the increased financial incentives of the 1962 amendments, the States are encouraged to provide welfare services that are likely to prevent or reduce dependency and to promote self-reliance. The Federal share in the cost of providing services was increased from 50 to 75 percent. This means that States can now receive three Federal dollars for each State dollar spent for this purpose. Thus, for exactly the same amount of State funds as in the past, services can now be doubled.

For a State to receive 75 percent Federal matching funds, social services must be provided to deal with the most persistent problems associated with dependency, such as desertion, unmarried parents, or unemployment, and to help children and older people who have special problems or who are in need of protection. Social services must also be provided to aged, blind, or disabled adults to help them remain in or return to their own homes or communities.

Along with assuring the provision of minimum services to these people, States may also claim the 75 percent matching rate for additional services such as social group work, homemaker services, care by foster families, medical and legal consultation, vocational education, volunteer service programs, and demonstration projects. These services are

to be provided by public welfare staff except where it will be more efficient and economical to extend them through purchase from other State public agencies, such as vocational rehabilitation or public health agencies.

If the State agency provides the minimum prescribed services, assurance of adequate performance is required. For example, provision must be made for identification of problems and potentials for improvement of all applicants for assistance or for short-term services, and, in the program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), a plan must be developed to meet the specific needs of each child. Steps must be taken to assure the coordination of services between public assistance and child welfare programs and for the coordination and use of other public and voluntary agency programs. States must have program development and community organization staff, caseloads of no more than 60, frequent visits, a worker-supervisor ratio of 5 to 1, and a progressive statewide provision of services.

The 1962 amendments also increased Federal participation from 50 to 75 percent in expenditures for training personnel employed or preparing for employment in public assistance in States providing the minimum prescribed services. This applies to the administrative costs of inservice training programs, training grants for prospective employees, and payment of salaries and costs of education to welfare staff on educational leave.

To encourage States to provide useful work experience and constructive training for adults receiving assistance under AFDC, Federal participation is also provided in expenditures for public assistance for those engaged in work experience programs that meet prescribed working conditions and safeguards.

PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

To what extent are these new welfare provisions being implemented by the States? In brief, a good beginning has been made, and the record looks promising. However, in viewing this record, several factors should be taken into consideration.

For example, it is clear that eagerness for social change is not universally shared, and it is never easy to introduce innovation. Also, it takes time to initiate new programs when three levels of government are involved--Federal, State, and local. In many instances, new State legislation is necessary, and State funds must be appropriated to obtain the additional Federal funds made available. State legislatures generally meet only once in 2 years. Implementing policy and procedure must be developed for State and local use. New staff must be added and training provided. New guides and training materials must be developed. All this must be done while the daily responsibilities of administering public welfare programs and other special demands already tax to the utmost the time and effort of State and local staff.

In spite of these difficulties, giant steps were taken by many States. Although States have until 1967 to put the services amendments fully into effect, throughout the country there is a general quickening of the pulse of public welfare and a sense of urgency among those responsible for its planning.

By September 1964, a little over 1 year after the effective date of most of the new amendments, some progress had been made by each of the Nation's 54 jurisdictions, as indicated by the tabulation.

This wide response to the new provisions is a significant measure of the deep interest of States in developing socially constructive programs that emphasize both rehabilitation and prevention. But only a good beginning has been made so far.

For example, State plans for social services reflect wide variations in staffing resources to carry out the full scope of required services. Because of staffing limitations, many States assumed responsibility for these services at a beginning level, making commitments to add the necessary staff and extend the

(cont. p. 5)

STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF 1962 PUBLIC WELFARE AMENDMENTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1964

SOCIAL SERVICES

53 jurisdictions, that is, all except one (Arizona), developed plans which qualified for the 75 percent Federal matching funds for the defined social services in at least one category of assistance, aid to families with dependent children (AFDC); the 53 include Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which developed such plans but by law can only receive 50 percent.

38 jurisdictions developed such plans in all four categories of assistance: old-age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD), and AFDC:

Alaska	Kansas	North Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	Oregon
California	Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Maine	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Dakota
D.C.	Missouri	Tennessee
Florida	Montana	Utah
Guam	Nebraska	Vermont
Hawaii	[1]	Virgin Islands[2]
Idaho	New Hampshire	Virginia
Illinois	New Jersey	West Virginia
Indiana	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Iowa	New York	Wyoming

PLAN FOR EACH NEEDY CHILD

All 54 jurisdictions developed an individual plan to provide special attention and services for each needy child.

COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING

10 jurisdictions were operating community work and training programs:

California	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Ohio	Washington
Kansas	Oregon	West Virginia

Kentucky (demonstration project in 9 counties)

2 were in the process of developing such programs: Michigan and New York.

UNEMPLOYED PARENT (AFDC-UP)

18 jurisdictions were administering expanded AFDC programs which permit the inclusion of children of unemployed fathers:

California	Maryland	Oregon
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Michigan	Rhode Island
Hawaii	New York	Utah
Illinois	Ohio	Washington
Kansas	Oklahoma	West Virginia

1 obtained legislation to initiate AFDC-UP and is now operating under a demonstration project in 9 counties: Kentucky.

[1]Nevada, in three categories (no APTD).

[2]By law can only receive 50 percent.

PAYMENT TO A SECOND PARENT

42 jurisdictions took advantage of the amendment which permits Federal financial participation in aid for the second parent when both are in the home and one is incapacitated or unemployed:[3]

Arizona	Kentucky	Ohio
Arkansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma
California	Maine	Oregon
Colorado	Maryland	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Delaware	Michigan	Tennessee
D.C.	Missouri	Texas
Georgia	Montana	Utah
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Vermont
Idaho	New Jersey	Virginia
Illinois	New Mexico	Washington
Indiana	New York	West Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Dakota	Wyoming

1 was preparing to do so: Nebraska.

EXPENSES OF EMPLOYMENT AND AB SELF-SUPPORT PLAN

All 54 jurisdictions consider the costs of earning income in determining the amount of assistance for which individuals are eligible in all programs and disregard for 1 year other income and resources of AB recipients who are engaged in an approved plan for self-support.

EARNED INCOME EXEMPTION IN OAA

23 jurisdictions permit exemption of earned income for persons aged 65 and over (of the first $50 per month of earnings, not more than the first $10 thereof plus one-half of the remainder):

Arkansas	Kentucky	Oklahoma
California	Louisiana	Oregon
Delaware	Maryland	Puerto Rico
D.C.	Missouri	Vermont
Florida	Montana	Virgin Islands
Georgia	Nebraska	Virginia
Illinois	Nevada	Washington
Kansas	North Dakota	

CONSERVATION OF INCOME FOR FUTURE NEEDS OF CHILD

21 jurisdictions permit income to be set aside for future needs of children without affecting the assistance payment:

Alaska	Maryland	North Dakota
Arizona	Massachusetts	Oregon
California	Minnesota	Puerto Rico
Connecticut	Montana	Rhode Island
D.C.	New Hampshire	Virgin Islands
Florida	New York	Washington
Guam	North Carolina	Wisconsin

[3]Unemployment factor applicable only to the 18 States which have AFDC-UP programs in operation statewide.

Conservation of income (cont.)

13 jurisdictions have expressed intent or an interest to implement:

Colorado	Maine	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Missouri	South Carolina
Hawaii	Nebraska	South Dakota
Iowa	New Jersey	
Kansas	Ohio	

FOSTER CARE

23 jurisdictions continue assistance to children placed in foster care (home care) under certain conditions:

Alabama	Louisiana	Oregon
Alaska	Maryland	Tennessee
Arizona	Michigan	Utah
California	Minnesota	Virginia
Illinois	Missouri	Washington
Indiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Kansas	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Kentucky	Oklahoma	

PROTECTIVE PAYMENTS IN AFDC

5 jurisdictions can make protective payments under certain conditions:

Illinois	Minnesota
Kansas	Wisconsin

Louisiana (has not yet made any)

4 jurisdictions have legislation but have not submitted plan:

California	North Carolina
New York	Texas

RETROACTIVE PAYMENT OF MEDICAL CARE

18 jurisdictions provide for vendor payments for medical care received in periods up to 3 months prior to date of application with Federal financial participation in such payments:

Arkansas	Kansas	North Carolina
California	Kentucky	North Dakota
Delaware	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Florida	Massachusetts	Utah
Indiana	Nebraska	Virginia
Iowa	New Jersey	Wyoming

6 have expressed intent or an interest:

Connecticut	Maine	Oregon
D.C.	Minnesota	Virgin Islands

MEDICAL CARE FOR AFDC ADULT

10 jurisdictions pay the costs of medical care for an adult in an AFDC family in a month when the child does not receive a money payment:

Arkansas	Minnesota	Ohio
California	New Jersey	Virginia
Indiana	New York	
Massachusetts	North Carolina	

14 jurisdictions plan to do so or have expressed interest:

D.C.	Kentucky	Oregon
Hawaii	Maine	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Missouri	Rhode Island
Iowa	Nebraska	Washington
Kansas	North Dakota	

TITLE XVI

13 jurisdictions have adopted the new single category of aid to aged, blind, or disabled:

Alaska	Maine	Puerto Rico
Florida	Maryland	Rhode Island
Hawaii	New Mexico	Vermont
Illinois	North Dakota	
Kentucky	Oklahoma	

5 were in various stages of moving toward this goal:

Kansas	New York	Virgin Islands
Michigan	Tennessee	

MAA (1960 amendment)

41 jurisdictions established medical assistance for the aged programs:

Alabama	Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Arkansas	Maine	Puerto Rico
California	Maryland	South Carolina
Colorado	Massachusetts	South Dakota
Connecticut	Michigan	Tennessee
D.C.	Minnesota	Utah
Florida	Nebraska	Vermont
Guam	New Hampshire	Virgin Islands
Hawaii	New Jersey	Virginia
Idaho	New York	Washington
Illinois	North Carolina	West Virginia
Iowa	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Kansas	Oklahoma	Wyoming
Kentucky	Oregon	

2 submitted plans; not yet in effect: Indiana and Rhode Island.

2 enacted enabling legislation: Delaware and Mississippi (but no appropriation).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE FROM MENTAL INSTITUTIONS (1961 administrative action)

30 jurisdictions completed plans to provide assistance to persons on conditional release from mental institutions under specified circumstances:

Alaska	Kansas	Oklahoma
Arizona	Kentucky	Oregon
California	Maine	Rhode Island
Colorado	Maryland	Texas
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Utah
Delaware	Michigan	Virginia
D.C.	Missouri	Washington
Georgia	New Hampshire	West Virginia
Hawaii	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Iowa	Ohio	Wyoming

6 indicated their interest in doing so:

Alabama	Minnesota
Illinois	New York (enacted legislation)
Indiana	Pennsylvania

DAY CARE SERVICES

46 States had plans approved by the Children's Bureau in 1964 to extend or expand day care services--all jurisdictions except:

Guam	Nevada	Virgin Islands
Idaho	New Hampshire	Wyoming
Montana	Vermont	

2 jurisdictions submitted plans for day care services in 1965: Vermont and the Virgin Islands.

TRAINING GRANTS IN CHILD WELFARE

59 institutions of higher learning (including 56 schools of social work) received 412 training grants for child welfare--teaching grants, traineeships, and grants for short-term training activities.

(cont. from p. 2)

full scope of services throughout the State by 1967. Only six States had sufficient staff to meet the Federal standards and were able to provide the full scope of services to all AFDC families on a State-wide basis.

All State plans include casework and community planning as methods to carry out their service responsibilities. Some include homemaker service, but only a few include use of volunteers, group work, education, and training or other services to upgrade family living, self-care, and self-support. Consultants are included only on some State and local staffs; only two States have provisions for the purchase of service from other State public agencies or for the purchase of diagnostic services and consultation.

Most States have been unable to go much beyond the commitment basis. They still must plan the steps that are necessary to assure progression and fulfillment of their State plans. Although considerable progress has been made, the gaps between what is planned, what is in operation, and the optimum potential within existing Federal legislation are still wide.

States have nearly 3 more years to meet requirements in order to continue to receive increased Federal funds under most of the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments. But more than time is necessary. New ways must be found to hasten the progress already initiated.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The additional welfare resources that can be made available under the 1962 welfare amendments are a challenge to the creative imagination and zeal of social welfare planners, public welfare workers, community leaders, and interested citizens. For it is they who must first have conviction in the value of these new provisions, provide the initial funds to attract the larger Federal share of the costs, develop the plan for utilizing these resources, and provide the staff and the organizational structure through which welfare services can be channeled.

States need to evaluate their programs and develop ways of improving them through administrative action or legislative proposals for their 1965 sessions in an effort to get the maximum out of existing Federal provisions. More attention needs to be given to new community-related approaches, especially in large urban areas. There is need to encourage local leadership, to make maximum use of Federal funds to employ community planning staff to provide leadership, and to stimulate greater and more effective use of citizen participation, including volunteers and board members. Additional program planning staff at the State level and in large urban local departments is also needed.

Public assistance payments also should be increased to meet need more adequately. In programs where average payments are below the Federal matching maximum, there is need to eliminate ceilings and percentage reductions. Ongoing programs should assure that families and individuals have sufficient income to live at a minimum level of decency, so that near-starvation or lack of proper clothing and safe housing does not sap their will and ability to participate in programs designed to enable them to move from poverty.

Although public welfare now has the potential for making a powerful contribution to the Nation's battle against poverty, there is cause for grave concern over the limitations in some of our tools in translating the full potential into reality

--especially in relation to qualified staff. For, as we know only too well, the successful implementation of the combined goals of services, prevention, incentives, rehabilitation, and independence will depend in large measure on the availability of enough qualified staff.

With the impetus of the increase from 50 to 75 percent in Federal funds for training public assistance workers under the 1962 amendments, some gains have resulted. Most States are giving increased attention to staff development and to increasing the number of qualified personnel. Staff development positions were established by almost all State agencies; by June 30, 1963, there were 295 such positions at the State or local level in 56 of the 59 State agencies (compared with 51 in 1962). About 1,100 public assistance staff were on some form of educational leave, with or without pay, during the year ended June 30, 1963. Over $2 million was spent by State and local agencies for educational purposes--475 persons were studying full-time, 491 part-time, and 72 were engaged in work-study programs.

A few States also made substantial improvements through reorganization, upgrading of staff qualifications and salaries, and other program improvements. Intensified recruitment efforts resulted in 2,400 new caseworkers--an 8.3 percent increase over the preceding year. Yet there is no indication of any significant change in the 1960 ratio of 1 professionally qualified caseworker for every 23,000 assistance recipients.

Nearly every Congressional session in recent years has included some legislative changes to extend or improve social welfare provisions. But the potential of these provisions has never been fully realized, largely because of the lack of enough qualified staff.

Federal funds have been and are being made available for training social workers in psychiatric, medical, child welfare, rehabilitation, and military social work programs. For these areas, the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost. But for social workers in public assistance, the Federal Government up to 1962 paid only 50 percent of the cost and since then 75 percent in States providing the minimum prescribed services.

The 1962 Public Welfare Amendments also authorized Federal funds without State financial participation for certain direct training activities to be conducted by the Federal Government to help increase the number of trained welfare workers. Funds for this, however, have never been appropriated.

Although we are doing the best we can within the limitation of funds and training resources, we still need to keep our sights focused on long-range plans for markedly increasing the available supply of professionally qualified social workers.

Many States also need to review their eligibility requirements for public assistance, which are narrower than permissible under Federal legislation.

Consideration also needs to be given to gaps in program coverage--those needy persons who are not included within existing Federal legislation, and those who are excluded from State programs because of restrictive State legislation or policy.

We are the first Nation in history to have the resources and know-how to make possible the elimination of poverty. We now have the necessary wealth, income, technical knowledge, and productive capacity to reach this goal. We on the public welfare front can make a substantial contribution to this historic struggle through concerted Federal, State, and local effort.

Families Receiving AFDC: What Do They Have To Live On?

GERALD KAHN and ELLEN J. PERKINS*

OF THE 35 MILLION impoverished Americans included in President Johnson's "one-fifth of the Nation" estimate, the 4 million adults and children who receive aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) are among the poorest. Without AFDC, most of these families would have very little, if any, money. With AFDC, they undoubtedly are better off financially than many other families in similar circumstances who do not receive aid. AFDC assistance standards are so low, however, that most families receiving aid still live in gross poverty. Of all public assistance recipients, AFDC families receive the least adequate public assistance payments. Year after year, of all groups aided under the Federal-State programs, families with children fall furthest behind in progress in American standards of living despite some increases in the total and average amounts of assistance provided.

How much money do AFDC families have? How does their income compare with other Americans? Is it improving? How much unmet need exists among AFDC families? What affects the amount of help these families get from public assistance?

This analysis presents data on these questions, including details of AFDC family income. Although the specifics of family income presented are for the period of October-December 1961, more recent data indicate that the financial circumstances of AFDC families have changed little since 1961 and that the conclusions drawn from the 1961 survey continue to be valid.[1]

*Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Family Services.

HOW MUCH MONEY DO AFDC FAMILIES HAVE?

In late 1961, the average AFDC family (including about 4 persons) had income (including assistance) totaling approximately $140 a month[2] to cover costs of food, shelter, fuel and light, clothing, personal care, transportation, school expenses, and other daily living requirements. Annually, the total income of AFDC families averaged $1,680, little more than half the $3,000 figure used as the poverty demarcation line in the President's estimate. Some AFDC families fared better than the average, but many others fared worse. In no State did the total income of AFDC families average as much as $2,400 a year. In five States[3] total annual income per AFDC family averaged less than $1,200 and, in one of these States, only a little more than $750.

[1]This article is based on a national survey of the families receiving AFDC conducted by the Bureau of Family Services in late 1961. See technical note at end for more details on sources of data and for a test of applicability to current circumstances.

[2]These figures exclude vendor payments for medical care. Data on vendor medical payments are reported in the monthly Advance Release of Statistics on Public Assistance and in monthly statistical tables in Welfare in Review. In December 1961 such payments were made in 39 States; for that month, they averaged $7.74 per family and $1.99 per recipient.

[3]Although included in the report, the jurisdictions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not used in State comparisons because their economic conditions are considerably different from those in the States.

Not only are AFDC families among the poorest of all Americans, they also fail to receive equitable benefits from increases in the American economy and living standards. For example, the estimated average annual income including assistance per AFDC recipient rose from about $395 in 1958 to $431 in 1961. In the same 3-year period, the per capita income for the Nation as a whole rose from $2,064 to $2,267. Thus, AFDC recipients had to wait 3 years for a $36 increase in annual income, while the average American enjoyed an income rise of $34 every 6 months. As a result, per capita income of AFDC families (which came to less than one-fifth of the National average in both years) was even lower, comparatively speaking, in 1961 than it was in 1958. Even with assistance AFDC families continue to have a tremendous and perhaps even an increasing economic disadvantage compared with other Americans.

Most AFDC families have little or no income other than their public assistance payments, and their immediate potential for earning income is small.[4] Income other than assistance averaged only $27 monthly over the total number of families--about one-fifth of all income available to them (table 1). Approximately 55 percent of the families had no source of income other than their public assistance payments.

For the remaining 45 percent--among whom other income averaged about $60 monthly per family--the principal sources of such income were contributions from fathers not in the home and earnings of the mothers. Each of these income sources averaged about $55 for 13 percent of the families. The highest average amount of income from any source other than assistance was from old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) benefits, but only 6 percent of all families received such benefits, averaging about $74 per month. As might be expected, the families most likely to receive OASDI benefits are those in which fathers are dead or incapacitated, but other families also occasionally benefit under the social insurance programs, as the following data show:

Table 1. Percent of AFDC families with income other than assistance, and average monthly amounts of such income by type of income: late 1961

Type of income	Percent of families with such income	Average amounts in late 1961	
		Per family on AFDC	Per AFDC family with specified income
Total.....	44.8	$26.71	$59.65
Earnings of:			
Mother.....	12.5	6.77	54.09
Father.....	3.2	1.75	54.93
Children.....	2.3	.45	19.92
Other persons.....	1.2	.49	39.38
Contributions from father not in home..	13.1	7.34	55.83
OASDI benefits	5.7	4.20	74.02
Other cash income.....	9.7	4.61	47.27
Income in kind.....	7.5	1.10	14.74

Status of father in relation to family	Percent of specified type of family receiving OASDI benefits
Total	5.7
Dead	36.1
Incapacitated	9.6
Absent from home:	
Divorced or legally separated	2.2
Separated without court decree	1.4
Deserting	1.4
Not married to mother	1.4
Imprisoned	1.1
Other reasons	7.9
Unemployed	.3
Other	3.0

As the OASDI program has grown, the percent of AFDC families with father dead has decreased. At the same time, the proportion of AFDC families of deceased fathers receiving OASDI benefits has increased consistently during the past decade:

[4] See Mugge, Robert H.: "Aid to Families With Dependent Children: Initial Findings of the 1961 Report on the Characteristics of Recipients," Social Security Bulletin, March 1963, pp. 3-15, and Mugge, Robert H.: "Education and AFDC," Welfare in Review, January 1964, pp. 1-14.

Date	Percent
November 1953	24.9
Early 1956	29.3
Late 1958	32.7
Late 1961	36.1

With so little income from other sources, AFDC families must rely on public assistance for the bulk of their support--usually AFDC only but in a few instances AFDC plus supplementary general assistance:

Type of income	Amount	Pct. of total
Total	$139.78	100.0
Income other than assistance	26.71	19.1
AFDC payments	112.39	80.4
Supplementary general assistance payments	.69	.5

The average AFDC payment per family in late 1961 was $112, more than $12, or 13 percent, higher than average payments in 1958. Assistance payments for all types of families increased from 1958 to 1961. Payments for families with the father dead, however, were lower than for other families and increased less over the 3-year period, primarily because more of these families received OASDI payments in 1961 than in 1958 (table 2).

A few AFDC families--less than 1 percent in 1961--also received some supplementary general assistance. While general assistance accounted for only one-half of 1 percent of total average income in 1961, it provided an average of $75 monthly to those AFDC families who received such aid.

Table 2. Average monthly AFDC payment by status of father: 1958 and 1961

Status of father	AFDC payment 1/ 1958	AFDC payment 1/ 1961	Percent increase
Total 2/	$99.83	$112.39	12.6
Dead	74.50	77.63	4.2
Incapacitated	100.53	110.28	9.7
Absent from home	104.00	115.45	11.0
Unemployed	(3/)	146.68	(3/)

1/ Excludes vendor payments for medical care which are not covered in this series. According to the Monthly Advance Release of Statistics on Public Assistance, such payments came to $6.40 in December 1958 and $7.74 in December 1961.

2/ Includes "other status" for which average payment by status of father was not calculated because the base was too small.

3/ Not included in AFDC program in 1958.

HOW MUCH UNMET NEED?

Estimates of the magnitude of unmet need among AFDC families vary depending upon the standard of living requirements with which their total income is compared. According to one minimum estimate of living costs,[5] the amount of unmet need among all AFDC families, even with public assistance, approximates the staggering sum of $700 million annually--about $700 per family.

But even under the generally limited recognized State standards (almost all of which would allow less for living costs than the above-mentioned conservative estimate), the total amount of unmet need for all AFDC families was over $200 million annually in 1961. Nearly half of all AFDC families have some unmet need under their State's own standards. For a fourth of the families, the amount of unmet need in 1961 came to $30 or more a month. For almost 3 percent, $100 or more of their recognized monthly needs went unmet. AFDC families were distributed as follows by monthly amount of unmet need:

Amount of unmet need	Pct. of families	No. of families
Total	100.0	884,441
None	53.8	475,530
$ 1-9	4.8	42,493
10-19	8.4	74,063
20-29	8.4	74,298
30-49	12.0	105,844
50-74	6.9	61,431
75-99	3.1	27,155
100 or more	2.7	23,627

[5] In this estimate total living costs are presumed to be 3 times the cost of food under the economy food plan--the lowest cost food plan developed by the Department of Agriculture. The estimate was weighted for size and composition of AFDC families and was based on early 1964 data.

The extent to which total family income, including assistance, meets the families' needs under State standards varies considerably among sections (census divisions) of the country (table 3). In late 1961, none of the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) reported any families with unmet needs under State standards. On the other hand, in the East South Central States, AFDC families received assistance and other income amounting to only 61 percent of their budgeted requirements under State standards, and almost all--97 percent--of the families had some unmet need. The deprivation represented by such extensive unmet need is further compounded by the relatively low cost standards of living requirements in these States--lower than in any other section save one.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN THAT NEED GOES UNMET WHEN FAMILIES RECEIVE AFDC?

The answers to this question lie in the relatively low levels of State cost standards for living requirements for families with children and in the various methods used by many States to limit the amounts of assistance paid.

Monthly Requirements of AFDC Families Under State Standards

Under the Social Security Act, each State sets its own cost standards of living requirements for AFDC as for each of the other public assistance programs. These cost standards determine the income group in the population which can be eligible to receive assistance; these standards also are an important factor in determining how much assistance will be provided. Families are eligible for public aid if their own incomes and other resources are less than the amount of the State's cost standards for living requirements, provided they meet other eligibility requirements. Families whose own incomes and other resources total more than the State's cost standards cannot be eligible for assistance, even if they meet all other eligibility conditions. For eligible families, the amount of assistance received, in theory, is the amount of their need;

Table 3. Average monthly amount of requirements, income, and unmet need per AFDC family, by census division: late 1961

Census divisions 1/	Requirements	Income	Income as a percent of requirements	Percent of families with unmet need	Average amount of unmet need	
					Per family on AFDC	Per family with unmet need
Total, 51 States 2/.....	$158.21	$139.78	88.4	46.2	$18.43	$39.86
New England 3/.....	178.09	166.70	93.6	22.5	11.38	50.57
Middle Atlantic.....	172.33	172.33	100.0	0.0	0	0
East North Central.....	186.66	171.85	92.1	41.3	14.81	35.88
West North Central.....	179.73	150.39	83.7	62.1	29.33	47.21
South Atlantic.....	142.47	118.09	82.9	67.4	24.38	36.17
East South Central.....	136.22	82.70	60.7	96.8	53.51	55.28
West South Central.....	130.52	115.08	88.2	47.3	15.44	32.64
Mountain.....	164.34	147.04	89.5	36.3	17.30	47.65
Pacific 4/.....	189.19	182.32	96.4	29.1	6.90	23.74

1/ The States comprising the census divisions are as follows: New England--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Middle Atlantic--New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; East North Central--Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; West North Central--Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; South Atlantic--Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; East South Central--Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi; West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain--Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; Pacific--Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii. (Note the States of Massachusetts (New England) and Oregon (Pacific) are not included in this table.)

2/ Total includes data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which are not part of census divisions.

3/ Excluding Massachusetts.

4/ Excluding Oregon.

that is, the difference between their total living requirements and the total amount of income or other resources they may have of their own. In practice, as has already been indicated, a large number of States (34) do not meet the full amount of determined need for all AFDC families.

According to the 1961 survey, total living requirements of AFDC families as determined under the several State cost standards averaged $158 per family per month--or just under $1,900 annually. For about half the families, however, total living requirements were set between $1,200 and $2,400 annually; for another fourth, at less than $1,200, and for the remaining fourth, at more than $2,400.

The percentage distribution of families by amount of requirements was as follows:

Total amount of requirements		Pct. of families
Monthly	Annually	100.0
Under $25	Under $300	1.1
$25-49	$300- 599	5.5
50-74	600- 899	6.8
75-99	900-1,199	9.3
100-149	1,200-1,799	25.8
150-199	1,800-2,399	25.3
200-249	2,400-2,999	14.7
250-299	3,000-3,599	6.9
300 or more	3,600 or more	4.6

As would be expected, the larger amounts are for the larger families (table 4).[6] However, the total amount required by a family is not determined on the basis of a fixed amount per person. Usually the amount for each additional person decreases as the family grows larger. Thus, the average amount per person decreases as the average amount

[6] The AFDC family here is defined as the AFDC assistance unit, which includes children with respect to whom the payment was made, a parent or other needy caretaker, and other persons whose presence had been established as essential to the children and whose needs were encompassed in the family's needs. In most cases, however, the AFDC family consists only of a mother and her children.

Table 4. Average amount of requirements per AFDC family, by number of persons in the assistance unit: late 1961

Number of persons	Per family	Per person in assistance unit
Total.....	$158.21	1/$38.47
1.....	40.81	40.81
2.....	99.71	49.86
3.....	133.51	44.50
4.....	162.66	40.67
5.....	189.48	37.90
6.....	212.72	35.45
7 or more..	253.16	1/31.60

1/ Estimated.

per family increases. For example, in 1961 requirements for a family of two persons averaged about $100 monthly, while average requirements for a family of six came to approximately $213. The latter family is three times as large as the former, but the amount of requirements for the larger family is only slightly more than twice as great; average monthly requirements per person came to about $50 for the two-person family but only $35 for the six-person family. In fact, large families can live more cheaply per person than small families, because family "overhead" expenses (housing and utilities) and even food costs do not rise in exact proportion to the increase in family size. Many States, however, reduce allowances per person for larger AFDC families more than is recommended in generally accepted family budget guides and standards.

While per capita requirements for AFDC families, as determined by the States, generally decrease with increasing size of the family, per capita amounts for families with only one person tend to be lower than those for units with two or three persons, because the one-recipient cases must include only a child. The child usually lives with relatives other than his parents, and only the child's personal needs--not the family's requirements for shelter, utilities, and other relatively fixed costs--are likely to be considered in the determined requirements. For the same reasons, average requirements tend to be lower for larger

families in which only children are numbered among the recipients than for those in which an adult is included (table 5).[7]

Table 5. Average amount of requirements per AFDC family, by number and types of recipients: late 1961

Number of recipients	Adult and children	Children only
Total.....	$168.19	$78.78
1.....	---	42.00
2.....	106.87	80.66
3.....	139.76	111.08
4.....	168.79	138.52
5.....	196.40	165.23
6.....	218.31	215.32
7 or more.....	261.34	220.94

Amounts of requirements for an AFDC family also vary considerably according to the size of the communities in which the families live, in large part probably because of differences in amounts allowed for shelter costs (table 6). In general, families living in urban areas have higher financial requirements as determined under State standards than families living in rural areas. Families living in the more densely populated "urbanized areas"[8] usually have higher requirements than families living in other urban places; within rural areas, families not living on a farm generally are found to require more money than farm families. Especially the requirements for shelter for farm families are likely to be comparatively low. Of the 44 States for which valid data on average requirements were reported for both "urbanized areas" and "other urban places," 36 showed higher requirements for families residing in "urbanized areas." Similarly, 34 States out of 47 reported higher average requirements for families in "other urban places" than for families in rural nonfarm areas, and 15 States out of 21 reported higher requirements for rural nonfarm families than for those living on a farm.

The principal differences in determined living requirements among AFDC families in the Nation do not result from differences in the size of their families, nor from differences in the size of the communities in which they live. The largest influences on differences among families are the ability and willingness of their States to provide them with assistance.

Living costs (especially those for housing) vary somewhat among the several regions of the country. All available evidence, however, indicates that such differences in living costs are considerably less than the differences in State cost standards for living requirements. The average monthly requirements per family in 1961 ranged from lows of $106 in Arkansas, $124 in South Carolina, and $126 in Tennessee to highs of $217 in Alaska, $203 in Nebraska, and $199 in Washington. The lowest average requirements generally are for families in a band of southern States extending from the Carolinas to Texas. The highest average requirements are in the more heavily industrial and urban States of the Northeast, the Middle West, and the Far West.

The wide variations in average requirements for AFDC--as for other public assistance programs--stem primarily from the considerable differences among States in fiscal ability (usually measured by the States' per capita personal income). Differences in State fiscal ability are of primary importance in their effect on variations in the amounts of requirements set for AFDC families as is evident in the following comparison:

[7] Under the Social Security Act, only one adult could be considered a recipient for Federal matching purposes at the time of the 1961 survey. Under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962, effective October 1962, the second parent may also be an AFDC recipient with Federal matching. This provision applies in families in which the father living in the home is incapacitated or unemployed.

[8] Highly urban areas consisting of a central city of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and of surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas--the "urban fringe."

Average amounts of requirements	Median per capita income for States with specified average amounts of requirements
$188 and over	$2,381
172 and under 188	2,162
156 and under 172	2,144
135 and under 156	1,842
under $135[1]	1,624

[1]Excludes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, for which per capita personal income data were not available.

The available data on amounts included in requirements for the several essentials of living indicate clearly the limitation in State cost standards. The budgets provide little or no room for the many conveniences of life that most Americans regard as necessities and take for granted. The basic necessities of food, shelter, fuel, and utilities make up the bulk (76 percent in 1961) of total requirements for AFDC families as determined by State agencies. For the Nation as a whole, such items account for only about half of total consumer expenditures.[9] Requirements for food for AFDC families averaged $81 a month in late 1961 and accounted for over half of all their requirements; those for shelter, fuel, and utilities averaged $40 and accounted for approximately one-fourth of the total; other requirements came to an average of $37.

The probably inadequate level of housing available to most AFDC families is reflected in the relatively small amounts included for it in requirements. (In most States, the amount budgeted for shelter is the amount paid for the quarters in which the families live, sometimes up to a specified maximum.) The majority of AFDC families (70 percent) lived in rented quarters in late 1961. Average requirements for shelter, fuel, and utilities were highest for these families, amounting to $49 per month (table 7). According to the 1960 Census of Housing, the national median gross rent (including fuel and utilities) for families (2 or more persons) was $74.[10] About 22 percent of the AFDC families resided in homes they owned or were buy-

[9]U.S. Department of Commerce: Survey of Current Business. July 1962, p.14.

[10]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Housing, HC (2) No. 1, Metropolitan Areas, Table 2. Although this measure, a median, is not the same as the mean used for AFDC, the two measures are roughly comparable, since the mean rent for AFDC families closely approximates the median.

Table 6. Average monthly amount of requirements per AFDC family, by place of residence and census division: late 1961

Census divisions 1/	Total	Urban		Rural	
		Urbanized area	Other urban place	Nonfarm	Farm
Total, 51 States 2/	$158.21	$176.55	$149.18	$134.84	$129.48
New England 3/	178.09	177.30	181.56	178.29	123.25
Middle Atlantic	172.33	176.53	162.36	155.72	161.52
East North Central	186.66	191.42	174.82	175.26	152.04
West North Central	179.73	193.02	175.23	164.86	156.84
South Atlantic	142.47	156.58	137.76	135.29	131.01
East South Central	136.22	148.03	136.47	134.10	128.25
West South Central	130.52	142.44	130.87	122.48	112.82
Mountain	164.34	177.66	167.30	141.75	144.07
Pacific 4/	188.19	191.50	192.19	175.76	160.10

1/ See footnote 1/ table 3.
2/ Total includes data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which are not part of census divisions.
3/ Excluding Massachusetts.
4/ Excluding Oregon.

Table 7. Percent of families and average monthly requirements of AFDC families for shelter, fuel, and utilities, by tenure of housing unit: late 1961

Tenure of housing unit	Percent of families residing in specified housing unit	Amount
Total	100.0	$39.55
Housing tenure of household:		
Owned or being bought	21.8	20.26
Rented	69.9	48.78
Available for no cash rent	6.8	9.94
Unknown	.8	17.51
Not a housing unit	.6	32.09

ing; for these families, only $20 on the average was budgeted for shelter, fuel, and utilities. Approximately 7 percent of the families lived rent free; the average of fuel and utility requirements for these families was about $10 monthly.

State Limitations in the Amount of Assistance To Be Given

The relatively low levels of cost standards of requirements set by the States account for the highest part of the amount of total unmet need among AFDC families based on the most conservative estimates of minimum living requirements derived from yardsticks outside the public assistance programs. But 34 States lower the effective amount of their State cost standards even further--and particularly for families without any income--by the maximums, percentage reductions, or other techniques that they use to limit the amount of assistance that any family may receive.

Thus, inadequate State fiscal ability--often compounded by lack of public understanding and sympathy for the problems of impoverished broken families--leads to relatively low levels of State living requirements and to State policies that result in unmet need even under these relatively low cost standards. The result is that most AFDC families must live at levels considerably below the most conservative estimates of deprivation.

Three million of America's future citizens in families receiving AFDC are growing up in these circumstances. However, despite the inadequacies of public assistance, those who receive public aid, including financial assistance and social services, are more fortunate than some others in similar economic circumstances who receive no financial aid or other services. Data on income of families with children indicate that substantial numbers of other children are growing up under equally deprived or poorer conditions without aid from the AFDC program. Considerably more help will be needed through public assistance or other means if all the children of the very poor are to have the opportunity to avoid repeating their parents' experience and to achieve a healthy, self-supporting adulthood.

TECHNICAL NOTE

In the 1961 survey on which this analysis is based, States were required to complete schedules on a probability sample of the caseload. Each State scheduled a minimum sample of 500 cases (the Virgin Islands, with fewer than 500 cases in the total caseload, reviewed the entire caseload). National estimates were derived by totaling estimates for the individual States. Massachusetts, Oregon, and Guam did not participate in the survey. The States included in the survey, however, accounted for 97 percent of the national caseload in December 1961.

More recent data are not available on income of AFDC families in the scope and detail yielded by the 1961 study. A similar study is planned for the latter part of 1965. Some less detailed information, however, is reported biennially and is available for both 1961 and 1963; these less detailed data are based on information furnished by State agencies on State cost standards for requirements rather than on a survey of actual financial circumstances found among individual AFDC families. In addition, data are available annually on maximum amounts of assistance payable under State standards (amounts that were lower than the total cost standards for requirements in 31 States in 1963). Compared with

cost standards of requirements in 1961,[11] those in 1963, corrected for cost of living increases, were higher in 21 States, lower in 20 States, and about the same (within 1 percentage point) in 10 States. Maximum amounts payable in 1963, corrected for cost of living increases, were higher in 17 States, lower in 17 States, and about the same in 17 States. Most changes in purchasing value from 1961, however, were relatively small. In 41 of the 51 States, changes in cost standards for requirements amounted to less than a 5 percentage-point change in unmet need measured against a yardstick of total annual cost in 1963 of $3,000[12] for minimum living requirements for a family of four. In 43 of the 51 States, changes in purchasing value of maximum amounts of assistance payable were similarly small. States with decreases from 1961 in purchasing value exceeded States with increases for both cost standards for requirements and maximum amounts available. Such evidence of the small amount of change in most States supports the assumption that 1961 data continue to provide a highly reliable base for assessing the details and levels of income available to AFDC families for the Nation as a whole.

[11] The cost standards used as a test were for a family including a mother and three children.

[12] The figure used for 1961 was adjusted downward to correct for rises in the cost of living between 1961 and 1963.

Needs of Public Housing Residents

The work being done to bring concerted services to public housing residents under the leadership of the Joint Task Force on Health, Education, and Welfare Services and Housing is described in detail in the October issue of HEW Indicators. The Task Force was set up in 1962 by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The article by I. Jack Fasteau and Helen E. Martz gives special emphasis to the demonstration projects being developed for public housing residents in St. Louis, New Haven, Pittsburgh (Calif.), and Miami.

About 560,000 families, including 2 million individuals, live in the Nation's 3,500 public housing projects, the article reports. These families have a median income of $2,500. Nearly three-fourths of the elderly residents and one-fourth of all other families had annual income under $2,000 in 1963. A little over half are nonwhite. Of families with children, more than one-third are broken families; fatherless families constitute 34 percent of white families and 39 percent of nonwhite families. About half the residents are children.

In 1963, 20 percent of all families in public housing received public assistance. Among the elderly, 18 percent received public assistance only, 40 percent received social insurance benefits only, and 19 percent received both.

According to housing authority officials, the residents' major problems, in the order of frequency, are:

1. Poor housekeeping practices.
2. Debts and money management.
3. Family discord.
4. Care and supervision of children of working mothers.
5. Problems of youth (school dropout, idleness, irresponsible behavior, unemployment).
6. Insufficient income.
7. Adult illiteracy or meager education.
8. Unemployment of youth and adults.
9. Children and youth with special problems of behavior, neglect or abuse, or physical or mental handicaps.
10. Problems of older persons.
11. Special needs of disabled youth and adults.
12. Health needs and problems.

Family Income in Low-Income States and Counties

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This article is based largely on the Welfare Administration's forthcoming Welfare Research Report 1, "Family Income and Related Characteristics Among Low-Income Counties and States." A background article in the September issue of Welfare in Review dealt with rural-urban and regional family income patterns.

The search for reliable, practical means of identifying the poor and disadvantaged in this generally affluent society continues with increased interest. Thirty years ago it was no problem to identify the poor. Many of our citizens shared the same unfortunate lot. Today the boundaries of the poor are more complex, taking in a variety of groups including fatherless families, young low-income families, rural families (farm and nonfarm), persons with less than an eighth grade education, children of poverty--12,000,000 of them--the aged, and minority groups such as Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Other delineations of poverty are found by examining levels of living as indicated by income and expenditure patterns, or by the use of standards applied to basic common needs such as housing, food, or health care. In urban areas, the poor are frequently described in terms of slums or the inner city. Census tract boundaries are often used to mark off a target area for special attention and concentrated services. Here the boundary lines may identify a geographic community of the poor on which the resources of a particular program may be effectively focused.

In this article communities of the poor are delineated on the basis of family income medians in the traditional political units--counties, States, and regions. The focus of the analysis is on (1) the 10 States with lowest median family income and (2) the 620 counties with lowest median family income. These States and counties respectively constitute the lowest fifths, or fifth quintiles (Q_5) in median family income. Thus from 50 States there are 10 which fall in the Q_5 group, and of the 3,102 county units for which data are available, there are 620 which fall into a Q_5 position.

LOW-INCOME STATES

Among the 50 States and the District of Columbia the 1959 median family income varies from $2,884 in Mississippi to $7,326 in Alaska. When size of income is considered, there are 21 States ranking above the nationwide median of $5,660 and 29 States which fall below this average.

As may be determined from table 1, the State medians in quintiles 2 and 3 are within 10 percent of the nationwide

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median, and, with the exception of the top-income States of Connecticut and Alaska, the medians of States in quintiles 1 and 4 are within 20 percent of the national average. On the other hand, median family income of the 10 States in the lowest quintile (Q_5 States) fall below the national median by margins ranging from 24.5 to 49.0 percent.

The huge urban industrial complexes of the North and West are clearly represented in the quintile with the highest median. With the exception of Pennsylvania and Texas, all of the big States (California, New York, Illinois and Michigan) are in this group, and their respective medians pertain to extremely large numbers of families (table 1).

At the other extreme of the income scale, with the exception of South Dakota, the Q_5 States represent the semi-industrialized and still considerably agricultural South. Mississippi, with the lowest median family income of any State, had about 250,500 families with incomes below $2,884 in 1959. Louisiana, with the highest median family income among the Q_5 States, had approximately 385,500 families with incomes below $4,272. In other Q_5 States the medians refer to varying numbers of families, ranging from a total of only 167,000 in South Dakota to 1,092,000 families in North Carolina.

The proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 among the 50 States (and the District of Columbia) ranges from 9.8 percent in the high-income State of Connecticut to 51.6 percent in the low-income State of Mississippi. When the States are ranked by the percentages of families with incomes below $3,000 and grouped into quintiles on this basis, they tend to form an array that is the reverse of that based on median family income.

As ranked by percent of low-income families, the 10 States with the lowest median family incomes would form the highest quintile (table 1). Among these States, the inverse relationship between median income and the proportion of low-income families is so close that it ex-

Table 1. Median family income in 1959, all families and low-income families, by States: 1960

States ranked by median income	All families		Families with incomes under $3,000	
	1959 median income	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent of all families
United States.....	$5,660	45,128	9,650	21.4
FIFTH QUINTILE				
Mississippi.....	2,884	501	259	51.6
Arkansas.....	3,184	452	216	47.7
South Carolina.....	3,821	541	214	39.5
Alabama.....	3,937	791	309	39.1
Tennessee.....	3,949	894	342	38.3
North Carolina.....	3,956	1,092	406	37.2
Kentucky.....	4,051	753	286	38.0
Georgia.....	4,208	949	338	35.6
South Dakota.....	4,251	167	56	33.5
Louisiana.....	4,272	771	275	35.6
FOURTH QUINTILE				
North Dakota.....	4,530	150	43	28.8
West Virginia.....	4,572	462	151	32.6
Oklahoma.....	4,620	613	190	31.0
Florida.....	4,722	1,297	368	28.4
Nebraska.....	4,862	366	95	26.1
Maine.....	4,873	240	55	22.8
Texas.....	4,884	2,393	688	28.8
Vermont.....	4,890	94	22	23.1
Virginia.....	4,964	955	266	27.9
Iowa.....	5,069	712	180	25.3
THIRD QUINTILE				
Missouri.....	5,127	1,133	305	27.0
Idaho.....	5,259	166	35	20.8
Kansas.....	5,295	569	127	22.3
New Mexico.....	5,371	223	54	24.4
Montana.....	5,403	166	33	20.2
Arizona.....	5,568	312	66	21.3
Minnesota.....	5,573	837	179	21.4
Rhode Island.....	5,589	220	37	16.8
New Hampshire.....	5,636	153	23	15.3
Pennsylvania.....	5,719	2,903	488	16.8
SECOND QUINTILE				
Colorado.....	5,780	439	80	18.3
Indiana.....	5,798	1,198	215	17.9
Wyoming.....	5,877	84	14	16.5
Oregon.....	5,892	460	78	17.0
Utah.....	5,899	209	31	14.7
Wisconsin.....	5,926	987	172	17.4
Dist. of Columbia....	5,993	174	30	17.3
Ohio.....	6,171	2,465	386	15.7
Delaware.....	6,197	112	18	16.0
Washington.....	6,225	725	111	15.3
FIRST QUINTILE				
Michigan.....	6,256	1,944	305	15.7
Massachusetts.....	6,272	1,292	160	12.4
Maryland.....	6,309	763	116	15.2
Hawaii.....	6,366	131	17	13.0
New York.....	6,371	4,336	600	13.8
Illinois.....	6,566	2,592	389	15.0
California.....	6,726	3,992	563	14.1
Nevada.....	6,736	72	9	12.4
New Jersey.....	6,786	1,581	180	11.4
Connecticut.....	6,887	654	64	9.8
Alaska.....	7,326	47	7	14.5

Source: 1960 Census of Population.

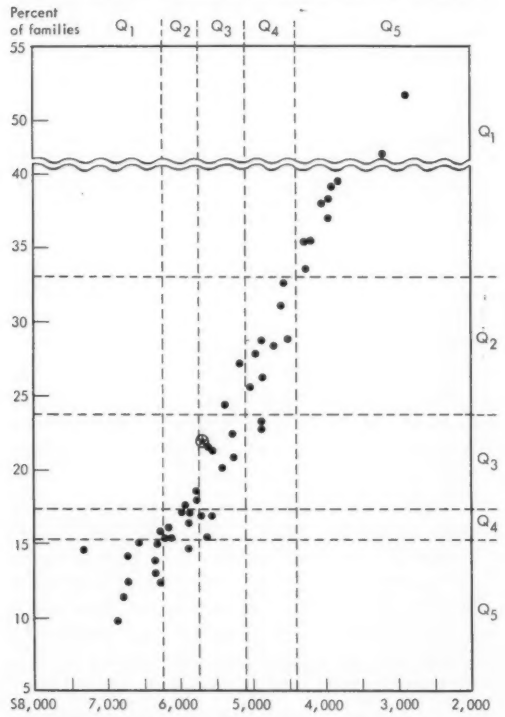
tends to the rank order of individual States, except for the interchange of positions between North Carolina and Kentucky and between South Dakota and Louisiana. At the other extreme of the income scale, the States with the highest median family income (Q_1) exhibit the lowest proportions of low-income families except for Utah which replaces Michigan on this basis. The scatter of individual States and their cross-classification by quintiles in figure 1 shows how variations in the percentage of low-income families are inversely related to variations in median family income and tend to cluster along a diagonal trend line.

As may be determined from table 1, the 10 low-income States had 15.3 percent of all families in the country but 28.0 percent of all families with incomes below $3,000. The States in the fourth quintile also had a substantially larger proportion of low-income families (24.2 percent) than of all families (18.4 percent). At the other extreme of the distribution, the high-income States had 34.7 percent of all families as against 22.1 percent of the low-income families.

Among the low-income States, the chances in 100 of a family having an income below $3,000 in 1959 ranged from 34 in South Dakota to 52 in Mississippi. However, there were only 56,000 low-income families in the former State as against 259,000 in the latter, partly as a result of the higher poverty risk in Mississippi and partly as a result of the much larger number of families residing in Mississippi at the time of the 1960 Census.

Figure 1

Scatter of States by median family income, and percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, by quintiles



Source: 1960 Census of Population.

LOW-INCOME COUNTIES

Family income data for counties provide a means for locating much more specifically the areas of deprivation and economic lag, particularly in rural America. The data for regions and States, while presenting the more general picture, hide the wide differences that exist among the counties. Among the 3,102 counties for which data are available, for example, 1959 median family income ranged from a low of $1,260 in Tunica County, Miss., to $9,533 in the Juneau Election District of Alaska. The low-high dispersion progressively expands from 42.2 percent for the regions, to 154.0 percent for the States, and to a remarkable 656.6 percent for the counties. A similar low-high progression occurs with respect to the proportion of families with incomes below $3,000 in 1959: 14.2 to 33.0 percent for the regions, 9.8 to 51.6 percent for the States, and, as far as can be determined, 5.5 to 80.8 percent for the counties.

Median Family Income

The ranking of counties by median family income and grouping them into quintiles brings out among other things the extent to which county medians are concentrated in the lower income inter-

vals. More than four-fifths of all counties had median family incomes below the countrywide median of $5,660 (table 2). The range of income medians in the middle quintiles was reasonably close (18.6 to 30.2 percent) in comparison with the range in the lowest and highest quintiles.

In sharp contrast to the median family income range of $2,884 to $4,272 among the 10 low-income (Q_5) States, the range of the 620 low-income (Q_5) counties extended from $1,260 in Tunica County, Miss., to $2,917 in Franklin County, Ga., and Tangipahoa Parish, La. Thus, all Q_5 counties had median family incomes below $3,000.

In view of the regional and State data already presented, the geographic concentration of the Q_5 counties in the southeastern part of the country is no surprise. The accompanying map showing the Q_5 counties (figure 2) indicates that there does exist a definite poverty belt extending southwest from the Eastern Shore of Virginia to the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. To the south this poverty belt skirts northwest Florida, while to the north it starts in West Virginia and runs westward across Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas into the eastern part of Oklahoma. In addition, there are isolated

Table 2. Range and percent dispersion in median family income in 1959, by county quintiles: 1960

County quintile	Median family income				
	Quintile range			Dispersion (percent)
Fifth (Q_5).....	$1,260	-	$2,917	131.5
Fourth (Q_4).....	2,921	-	3,803	30.2
Third (Q_3).....	3,804	-	4,527	19.0
Second (Q_2).....	4,534	-	5,378	18.6
First (Q_1).....	5,379	-	9,533	77.2

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: Statistical Bulletin No. 339. February 1964.

Figure 2 **Fifth Quintile Counties with Median Family Income in 1959 Under $3,000**

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture: Statistical Bulletin No. 339. February 1964.

patches of poverty in such States as the Dakotas, New Mexico, and Alaska.

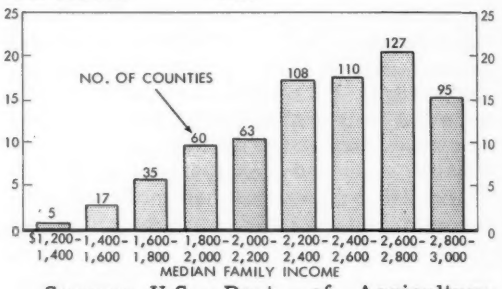
As shown in table 3 the Q_5 counties were distributed among 26 States and comprised 28.9 percent of the total number of counties in these States. Four-fifths of the Q_5 counties were concentrated in 10 of the 26 States. From one-fifth to three-fourths of all counties in each of these 10 States had Q_5 status. Of the 10, only Texas and Missouri were not Q_5 States as ranked by median family income.

Q_5 counties comprised more than three-fourths of all counties (75.6 percent) in Mississippi, about two-thirds (68.0 percent) in Arkansas, and a little over one-half of all counties in Tennessee (56.8 percent) and Alabama (52.2 percent). There were six States where the corresponding proportions ranged from 33.0 to 49.2 percent (table 3).

The distribution of the 620 Q_5 counties by median family income in 1959 is shown in figure 3. Four-fifths of these counties (503 or 81.1 percent) had median incomes between $2,000 and $3,000 while one-fifth (117 or 18.9 percent) was spread unevenly over the four $200-income intervals between $1,200 and $2,000. A the low end of the distribution, there were 22 counties (3.5 percent) with median family incomes between $1,200 and $1,600 (see list in table 6), and 95 counties (15.4 percent) with medians between $1,600 and $2,000. In the $2,000-$2,200 income interval, there were only 63 counties as compared with 95 to 127 counties in each of the higher income intervals.

Figure 3

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by 1959 median family income: 1960



Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 339.

The 117 Q_5 counties with median family income under $2,000 were distributed among 15 States (table 4), but 86 of them (73.5 percent) were concentrated in 5 Southern States: Mississippi (25), Kentucky (23), Georgia (14), Tennessee (13), and Arkansas (11). This group of counties comprised approximately two-fifths of the Q_5 counties in Mississippi and Kentucky and somewhat over one-fifth in Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas.

Table 4 also shows that more than three-fourths of the 503 Q_5 counties with median family income in the $2,000-$3,000 range (392 counties or 77.9 percent) were concentrated in 10 States, while the remainder (111 counties or 22.1 percent) were scattered among the additional 16 States. The States most heavily represented in this group were Georgia (61 counties), Texas (49), Tennessee (41), and Arkansas (40). Next in order, with 37 Q_5 counties each, were Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina. Kentucky was close behind with 36 counties in this group. In most of these States the Q_5 counties with medians above $2,000 comprised more than three-fourths of all Q_5 counties. The exceptions were Mississippi (59.7 percent) and Kentucky (61.0 percent).

Table 3. Number and percent of Q_5 counties, by States: 1960

State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
Miss.	62	75.6	Alaska	5	20.8
Ark.	51	68.0	Hawaii	1	20.0
Tenn.	54	56.8	Fla.	13	19.4
Ala.	35	52.2	S. Dak.	13	19.4
Ky.	59	49.2	Va.	18	13.8
Ga.	75	47.2	N. Mex.	4	12.5
La.	28	43.8	N. Dak.	6	11.3
N.C.	42	42.0	Ariz.	1	7.1
S.C.	17	37.0	Nebr.	4	4.3
Mo.	38	33.0	Colorado	2	3.2
W.Va.	13	23.6	Ill.	3	2.9
Okla.	18	23.4	Iowa	2	2.0
Texas	55	21.6	Ohio	1	1.1

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: Statistical Bulletin No. 339. February 1964.

Table 4. Distribution of Q_5 counties, by income levels, by States: 1960

State	Total	$1,200-$1,599	$1,600-$1,999	$2,000-$2,399	$2,400-$2,799	$2,800-$2,999
Ala.....	35	5	3	8	12	7
Ark.....	51	0	11	13	22	5
Fla.....	13	0	0	1	9	3
Ga.....	75	0	14	27	26	8
Ky.....	59	4	19	12	15	9
La.....	28	0	1	11	11	5
Miss.....	62	9	16	22	11	4
Mo.....	38	0	1	12	15	10
N.C.....	42	1	4	14	19	4
Okla.....	18	0	2	7	7	2
S.C.....	17	0	4	4	8	1
S.Dak.....	13	0	1	1	8	3
Tenn.....	54	2	11	17	16	8
Texas.....	55	0	6	14	25	10
Va.....	18	0	1	2	9	6
W.Va.....	13	0	0	0	11	2
All others	29	1	1	6	13	8
Total.	620	22	95	171	237	95

Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: Statistical Bulletin No. 339. February 1964.

Families With Incomes Under $3,000

As compared with a range of 33.5 to 51.6 percent for the 10 Q_5 States, the proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959 among the 620 Q_5 counties ranged from 51.1 percent in Livingston County, Ky., to 80.8 percent in Wolfe County, Ky. Since median family income in the Q_5 counties reached a peak of only $2,917, it is clear that the proportion of all families with money incomes below $3,000 was, by definition of the median, bound to be 50 percent or higher in each of the 620 counties.

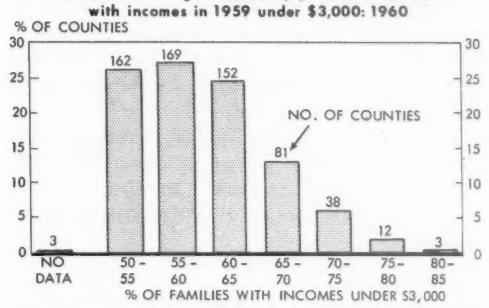
Figure 4 shows the distribution of the 620 counties by percent of families with incomes below $3,000. Comparison with figure 3 indicates that, as in the case of the States, the Q_5 counties exhibit an inverse correlation between median family income and proportion of low-income families.

In more than three-fourths of the Q_5 counties (483 or 77.9 percent), between 50 and 65 percent of the families had incomes below $3,000 in 1959. In about one-fifth of the Q_5 counties (134 or 21.6 percent), the proportion of low-income families ranged from 65.0 to 80.8 percent. Relevant data were not available for three Q_5 counties (0.5 percent).

Of the 483 counties with 50 to 65 percent of families with incomes under $3,000, more than three-fourths (377 or 78.1 percent) were found in 10 of the 26 States with Q_5 counties, as may be determined from table 5. Among the 10 States, the number of Q_5 counties in the 50 to 65 percent group ranged from lows of 25 and 27 in Louisiana

Figure 4

Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent of families with incomes in 1959 under $3,000: 1960



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: County and City Data Book: 1962.

Table 5. Distribution of Q_5 counties, by percent of families with incomes under $3,000 in 1959, by States: 1960

State	Total	50%-54.9%	55%-59.9%	60%-64.9%	65%-69.9%	70% & over
Ala.....	35	13	9	5	4	4
Ark.....	51	9	18	10	10	4
Fla.....	13	7	4	1	1	0
Ga.....	75	11	20	23	17	4
Ky.....	59	13	10	13	7	16
La.....	28	9	7	9	2	1
Miss.....	62	8	8	22	11	13
Mo.....	38	16	8	13	1	0
N.C.....	42	11	14	13	1	3
Okla.....	18	2	6	7	3	0
S.C.....	17	2	9	2	4	0
S.Dak.....	13	4	7	2	0	0
Tenn.....	54	12	10	16	10	6
Texas.....	53	17	20	10	5	1
Va.....	18	8	7	0	3	0
W.Va.....	13	6	5	2	0	0
All others.	28	14	7	4	2	1
Total	1/617	162	169	152	81	53

1/ Data are not available for one county in Hawaii and two counties in Texas.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: County and City Data Book: 1962.

and Alabama to highs of 47 and 54 in Texas and Georgia. Each of the 6 remaining States had from 36 to 38 counties in this group. Over nine-tenths of the Q_5 counties were in the 50-65 percent group in North Carolina and Missouri as against three-fifths in Kentucky and Mississippi.

A similar analysis of the data in table 5 with respect to the 134 Q_5 counties with the highest proportions of low-income families (65 percent or more) shows that Mississippi and Kentucky lead the list with 24 and 23 counties respectively, followed by Georgia with 21, Tennessee with 16, and Arkansas with 14. The percentage of Q_5 counties in this group ranged from 27.4 in Arkansas to 39.0 in Kentucky.

Of approximately 66,400 families enumerated in the 22 counties with the lowest median incomes in the country (under $1,600), about 49,200 families (74.1 percent) had money incomes below $3,000 in 1959. The proportion was under 70 percent in only one of these counties, from 70 to 80 percent in 18 of them, and somewhat higher in the three remaining lowest income counties (table 6).

Related Characteristics

The 620 Q_5 counties were relatively small in population size and therefore in number of families. Of the 45.1 million families enumerated in the United States in 1960, only 2.3 million or 5.1 percent were found in the Q_5 counties. Three-fourths of these counties had between 1,000 and 4,000 families in 1960.

Nearly all of the Q_5 counties were predominantly rural. In more than nine-tenths of them (567 or 91.5 percent) 60 or more percent of the inhabitants lived

Table 6. Median family income in 1959, all families and low-income families, for 22 lowest income counties: 1960

County 1/	State	All families		Families with incomes under $3,000	
		1959 median income	Number (000)	Number (000)	Percent of all families
Tunica	Mississippi	$1,260	3.5	2.7	77.8
Owsley	Kentucky	1,324	1.2	1.0	80.5
Fayette	Tennessee	1,363	5.0	3.8	75.3
Lowndes	Alabama	1,367	3.0	2.2	72.1
Jefferson	Mississippi	1,370	2.1	1.6	74.0
Greene	Alabama	1,404	2.8	2.1	74.0
Breathitt	Kentucky	1,432	3.3	2.5	76.0
Hancock	Tennessee	1,442	1.8	1.4	78.0
Greene	North Carolina	1,451	3.5	2.5	70.3
Holmes	Mississippi	1,453	5.9	4.3	72.0
Wolfe	Kentucky	1,455	1.4	1.1	80.8
Wade Hampton	Alaska	1,469	0.5	0.4	80.7
Issaquena	Mississippi	1,479	0.8	0.6	77.2
Carroll	Mississippi	1,484	2.4	1.8	75.2
Magoffin	Kentucky	1,504	2.5	1.9	75.9
Kemper	Mississippi	1,515	2.7	2.0	73.6
Quitman	Mississippi	1,517	4.3	3.1	72.3
Wilcox	Alabama	1,550	3.7	2.7	74.1
Bullock	Alabama	1,557	2.8	1.9	69.4
Sumter	Alabama	1,564	4.2	3.0	72.3
Humphreys	Mississippi	1,580	3.9	2.8	71.5
Tallahatchie	Mississippi	1,588	5.1	3.8	74.4
22-county total			66.4	49.2	74.1

1/ Counties ranked according to median family income.
Sources: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: Statistical Bulletin No. 339. February 1964.
U.S. Bureau of the Census: County and City Data Book: 1962.

in rural areas in 1960 (figure 5). The range was from 60 to 100 percent rural for 223 Q_5 counties (36.0 percent) and, so far as can be determined, 100 percent rural in well over half of the Q_5 counties (344 or 55.5 percent).

The small-scale rural character of the 620 low-income counties combined with the fact that the great majority were located in the South suggests that the proportion of the population classified as nonwhite would be substantial. For, as compared with the national average of 11.4 percent, nonwhite persons made up one-fifth (20.9 percent) of the total population of the South. Moreover, in 7 of the 10 Q_5 States the nonwhite proportion was above the all-South average, ranging up to 42.3 percent in Mississippi.

The nonwhite population was in the majority in slightly more than one-fifth of the Q_5 counties (131 or 21.1 percent). In 25 of these counties, nonwhite persons comprised 70 or more percent of the 1960 population. See figure 6.

At the other extreme of the distribution, there were twice as many Q_5 counties (252 or 40.6 percent) where nonwhite inhabitants represented less than 10 percent of total population or relatively fewer than in the country as a whole. Since the nonwhite proportion was below 20 percent in 301 Q_5 counties (48.5 percent) it seems probable that there were relatively fewer nonwhite persons in approximately one-half of the Q_5 counties than in the entire region of the South.

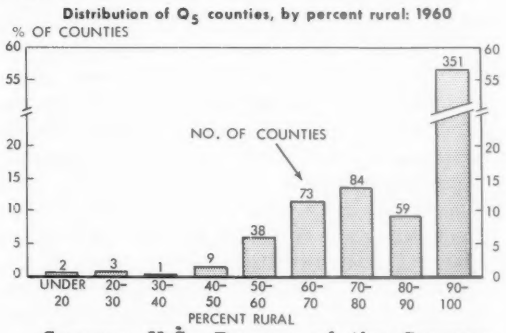
Among the 22 lowest income counties (table 6) the nonwhite proportion of the population exhibited a wide range. In a majority of the counties, however, the nonwhite proportion was between 60 and 80 percent.

A brief examination of other characteristics associated with the low-income status of Q_5 counties suggests a complex of many social and economic problems related to such factors as educational attainment, employment opportunity, relative numbers of dependents, and available welfare services.

In more than four-fifths of the Q_5 counties, the median number of school years completed by adults 25 years old and over ranged from 7.0 to 8.9 years in 1960, reflecting the general inadequacy of educational facilities in the poorest rural sections of the country. In contrast, median educational attainment of adults was 9.6 years for the entire region of the South and 10.6 years for the country as a whole.

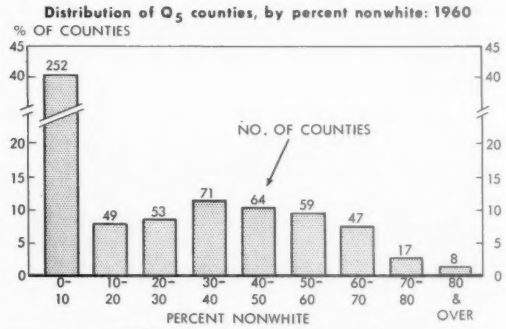
There are no adequate statistics that take account of employable persons who might well enter the labor market if more job opportunities were available or of the incidence of underemployment among those who do have jobs, particularly in rural areas of job scarcity. At the time of the 1960 Census, unemployed persons (actively seeking a job and thus counted as members of

Figure 5



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census: County and City Data Book: 1962

Figure 6



Source: 1960 Census of Population.

the labor force) comprised 5.1 percent of the civilian labor force in the United States and 5.0 percent in the South as a whole. Among the 620 Q_5 counties, there were 353 counties (56.9 percent) with unemployment rates of 5.0 percent or more and 258 counties (41.6 percent) with rates equal to or above the nationwide average. In 109 Q_5 counties (17.6 percent) the unemployment rate was 8.0 percent or higher.

The problem of poverty among families is inextricably interwoven with the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (children under age 18 and adults 65 years old and over) to the number of nondependents (age 18-64). On this basis, there were 81.8 dependents per 100 nondependents in the United States in 1960. The corresponding ratio of persons of dependent age per 100 nondependents was above the national average in all but a few of the Q_5 counties and it was 100 or above in well over half of them (355 or 57.2 percent).

The extent to which the Welfare Administration's program of aid to families with dependent children was able to reach down into the low-income counties is indicated by the available AFDC recipient rates. Nationwide, the AFDC program was extended to only 3.3 percent of all children under age 18 in March 1960. Among the 10 low-income States, AFDC assistance was below the national average in South Carolina, Georgia, and South Dakota, and it was barely above the nationwide level in Arkansas. In the six remaining Q_5 States, the proportion of children under age 18 assisted under AFDC ranged from 4.6 percent in North Carolina to 6.6 percent in Mississippi.

In June 1960, the AFDC recipient rate was above the nationwide average in approximately three-fourths of the Q_5 counties. In 129 counties (20.8 percent), the proportion of all children under age 18 aided under the AFDC program was 10 percent or higher.

TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

As the background article in the September issue of Welfare in Review indicated, the median income of American families increased by approximately 50 percent in constant (1959) dollars between 1949 and 1959. A nationwide gain of this magnitude over the current decade might well develop as a continuation of recent trends among the regions, States, and counties.

Although still ranking substantially below the national average, median family income increased faster in the South (62 percent) than in the three remaining regions (47 to 51 percent) from 1949 to 1959. In combination with the antipoverty program and other measures calculated to accelerate economic growth in underdeveloped areas, the South may well again register the largest economic gain in the 10-year period, 1959-69.

Increases in median family income between 1949 and 1959 outpaced that of the country as a whole in all nine of the Q_5 Southern States and that of the South in eight of these States. Thus, on the basis of recent performance, the prospects look dim only for the 10th Q_5 State, South Dakota, which registered the smallest increase in median family income of any State over the last census decade.

Insofar as the 1949-59 trends continue through 1969, the outlook for about two-thirds of the 620 Q_5 counties, chiefly located in the South, is definitely encouraging. However, as documented in the Welfare Administration's forthcoming Welfare Research Report 1 on family incomes in low-income States and counties, there remain 128 Q_5 counties (20.6 percent) that reflect various degrees of economic stagnation. Included in this group are 36 Q_5 counties which registered gains of less than 20 percent over the last intercensal decade, and 13 counties that recorded actual losses in median family income over the 10-year period.

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Reports*

SERVICES TO FAMILIES BEING EVICTED FROM PUBLIC LOW-RENT HOUSING

This was a 2-year research-demonstration project conducted during 1961-63 to execute and evaluate a program of services to families in public low-cost housing who were in danger of lease cancellation because of chronic poor housekeeping. The project was conducted by the Friends Neighborhood Guild in Philadelphia under the direction of Mildred Guinessy.

In the first year, the housing management agreed to stay action in relation to 39 families in public housing in Philadelphia who were faced with the possibility of eviction because of chronic poor housekeeping. A program of services to help these families improve their housekeeping practices was offered by the Friends Neighborhood Guild. An experimental group of 19 of these families was offered an array of services to help them improve their housekeeping practices. The control group of 20 families received no services. Comparison of housekeeping scores of the two groups provided evidence favoring the experimental program, but the differences in housekeeping scores between the two groups was not large enough to be statistically significant.

Followup ratings obtained 3 months after the conclusion of the demonstration suggested that the withdrawal of service had a negative effect upon the families who received the housekeeping services. A larger proportion of the experimental families showed no further change or were worse than was true among families in the control group, although at no time did families in the control group reach the level of improvement of the experimental group.

In the second year of the project, housekeepers designated as "poor" and as "potentially poor" by the housing management were referred to the Friends Neighborhood Guild. In all, 36 housekeepers, divided into two groups of matched pairs, were offered Guild services. Group 1 was offered only the services of the homemaking consultant and casework services; group 2 was offered the entire array provided in the first year's program. Because of unevenness in acceptance of service, however, it was necessary to redefine the groups as those who received any service in contrast to those who received no service.

Although statistically valid conclusions could not be drawn from this phase of the project, the results of the second 3-month followup were consistent with those obtained the first year. Housekeepers who received service, although showing regression from ratings achieved at the end of the demonstration, in five out of six cases had better ratings in the followup than they had at the beginning of the demonstration. The group that received no service in the second year also followed the pattern of the first year's unserved group, showing more sustained improvement between the end of the demonstration and the followup than did the group that received services which were then withdrawn, but again the experimental group improved more than the control.

Eighteen of the poor housekeepers and a matched sample of 18 "excellent" housekeepers, living in the same projects and having similar family size and marital characteristics, were interviewed in depth about their housekeeping practices. The following statements summarize the contrasts between the two groups:

*Based on reports from projects aided by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program administered by the Welfare Administration with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration. Requests for additional information on these studies should be directed to the project investigators.

1. Poor housekeepers lack a sense of organization and order. They have difficulty setting priorities, planning use of time, and helping to develop housekeeping roles for children and their husbands.

2. Poor housekeepers are unrealistic in their work expectations of children and other household members. Inappropriate roles were suggested for other family members. Poor housekeepers sought help in the broader area of child care as frequently as they did in the assignment of household tasks to children.

3. The work schedules of poor housekeepers are determined by immediate demands, usually experienced as "crises."

4. The daily activities of poor housekeepers lack a routine framework; no set pattern is followed.

5. Yet, poor housekeepers understand the social and health implications of household neglect, even though they may devalue housekeeping standards compared with other homemaking tasks.[1]

By showing some of the distinctive attributes of poort housekeepers, these findings suggest directions to be followed in developing programs of service to assist them. The data strongly suggest the need to see poort housekeeping as part of a family problem, not simply as a housekeeper's problem, if effective service is to be rendered.

By showing some of the distinctive attributes of poor housekeepers, these findings suggest directions to be followed in developing programs of services to assist them. The data strongly suggest the need to see poor housekeeping as a part of a family problem, not simply as a housekeeper's problem, if effective service is to be rendered.

In addition, three important guides for further demonstration projects can be drawn from this investigation. First, plans for housekeeping services must be developed carefully, with provisions for contingencies such as changes in housing policies and administrators and the different rates of accepting services by persons offered help. Second, because of the difficulty of helping persons acquire new skills and changing values and attitudes, even with the possibility of eviction from public housing, larger samples of families are necessary to test the effects of services. Third, probably the most important suggestion coming from this Philadelphia study is the possible negative effect of providing only short-term housekeeping assistance.

Withdrawal of services seems to cause persons to function less well in selected areas than before any services had been provided. Scattered data from studies on short-term assistance in other fields point to the same regressive effects. If valid, this tentative conclusion underscores the responsibility of persons planning similar demonstration projects to ensure that, if results should be successful or if the service is meaningful and important to families in the project, prior arrangements are made to continue the service after the demonstration project. If the service stops with the demonstration, the project may have been a disservice to the families who participated and may have long-term dysfunctional results, not only for the families but also for the communities in which they live.

--Hilda Siff,
Division of Research

[1]For a published report of this study, see Lewis, Harold: "Etiology of Poor Housekeeping Among Low-Income Public Housing Families," Journal of Marriage and Family, May 1964, pp. 224-225.

Research, Demonstration, and Training Grants, FY 1964

During fiscal year 1964, the Welfare Administration awarded grants totaling $26,610,455 to support 232 research and demonstration projects and 202 training programs. Of the total, $18,139,224 was awarded for research and demonstration projects and $8,471,231 for training projects. Grant recipients included public welfare and health agencies, nonprofit voluntary organizations, and colleges and universities in 46 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 5 foreign countries (see table).

The research and demonstration projects are focused on problems related to public welfare, juvenile delinquency, maternal and child health, crippled and mentally retarded children, and the aging.

Distribution of grants by State, fiscal year 1964

State	Research and Demonstration projects		Training programs		Total amount of grants
	Number of projects	Amount of grants	Number of projects	Amount of grants	
Alabama	3	$243,459	1	$12,500	$255,959
Alaska	3	305,507	-	-	305,507
Arizona	1	36,826	-	-	36,826
Arkansas	2	75,000	1	22,500	97,500
California	12	1,673,994	18	1,083,897	2,757,891
Colorado	8	212,284	5	230,340	442,624
Connecticut	2	121,546	3	165,791	287,337
District of Columbia	19	959,057	9	491,066	1,450,123
Florida	5	163,089	4	182,595	345,684
Georgia	5	410,315	2	60,227	470,542
Hawaii	2	46,480	1	15,345	61,825
Idaho	1	45,000	-	-	45,000
Illinois	21	2,304,308	9	307,939	2,612,247
Indiana	-	-	1	25,376	25,376
Iowa	5	108,721	6	155,267	263,988
Kansas	1	28,150	3	194,338	222,488
Kentucky	4	536,067	1	43,805	579,872
Louisiana	2	67,207	4	130,379	197,586
Maine	3	42,177	-	-	42,177
Maryland	7	346,102	11	444,880	790,982
Massachusetts	6	1,195,901	17	738,235	1,934,136
Michigan	10	626,128	8	383,980	1,010,108
Minnesota	2	285,000	4	167,372	452,372
Mississippi	1	40,000	1	5,013	45,013
Missouri	1	278,748	5	162,998	441,746
Montana	2	52,958	-	-	52,958
Nebraska	-	-	2	62,135	62,135
Nevada	2	87,550	-	-	87,550
New Hampshire	1	3,569	-	-	3,569
New Jersey	-	-	1	39,077	39,077
New Mexico	4	77,678	-	-	77,678
New York	28	3,250,048	29	1,549,109	4,799,157
North Carolina	3	266,497	5	166,361	432,858
Ohio	5	298,509	5	114,066	412,575
Oklahoma	1	7,000	4	152,670	159,670
Oregon	6	428,706	2	31,563	460,269
Pennsylvania	5	229,793	10	423,765	653,558
Puerto Rico	3	945,801	1	40,362	986,163
Rhode Island	5	236,916	-	-	236,916
South Carolina	2	51,300	-	-	51,300
Tennessee	2	63,710	7	255,119	318,829
Texas	3	362,000	5	198,634	560,634
Utah	-	-	4	102,074	102,074
Vermont	1	186	-	-	186
Virginia	2	89,350	2	31,302	120,652
Washington	5	179,537	4	115,000	294,537
West Virginia	6	489,525	2	66,276	555,801
Wisconsin	4	67,126	5	99,875	167,001
U.S.	216	$17,338,825	202	$8,471,231	$25,810,056
Foreign	16	800,399	-	-	800,399
Total	236	$18,139,224	202	$8,471,231	$26,610,455

Program and Operating Statistics

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1964

The total number of persons aided under the six public assistance programs[1] dropped in July for the fourth consecutive month. The total of 7.8 million persons assisted in July represented a decrease of roughly 23,300 from the June total and was 203,000 below the figure for last March.

In July, all programs except aid to the permanently and totally disabled showed declines in the number of persons assisted. The number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children decreased for the third consecutive month. That program's decrease for July was 23,600, reflecting fewer recipients in 35 States. For general assistance, the decline from June amounted to only 600 persons, with slightly more than half the States reporting decreases.

Transfers of recipients, primarily those in nursing homes, between programs and two new medical assistance for the aged programs in Colorado and Minnesota played important roles in changes in old-age assistance, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and medical assistance for the aged. The national decrease of 4,900 recipients of old-age assistance reflected, in part, transfers of aged persons to medical assistance for the aged in Colorado. A large July increase in old-age assistance was reported by Minnesota, however, when post payments for medical care were made in behalf of aged persons who had been transferred to medical assistance for the aged in June.

In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, more than half the increase of 7,500 recipients was attributable to the increase in Colorado. That State authorized a small money payment under aid to the permanently and totally disabled, to be received concurrently with medical assistance for the aged, for most persons transferred to medical assistance for the aged. Minnesota's payments in behalf of 5,400 persons newly eligible for medical assistance for the aged held the national decrease in medical assistance for the aged to 1,500 recipients.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, were $423.4 million in July--$732,000 more than in June. The largest changes in payments were the increases in aid to the permanently and totally disabled ($771,000 or 2.0 percent) and in old-age assistance ($509,000 or 0.3 percent) and the decrease in medical assistance for the aged ($572,000 or 1.6 percent).

State action to increase individual money payments was limited in July. In Rhode Island, higher allowances for certain items--including increased rates for care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes--resulted in noticeable increases in average payments in all programs. When Hawaii included an extra clothing allowance for children for the 1964-65 school year, the average money payment per recipient rose $2.

In medical assistance for the aged, Colorado and North Carolina reported applications received and approved during July but no payments were made. There are now 40 States and other jurisdictions with medical assistance for the aged programs in operation.

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[1] Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1963-July 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1963									
July	2,191,307	140,159	98,096	466,524	957,629	3,910,589	2,932,495	325,000	769,000
August	2,194,275	147,983	98,140	470,174	954,957	3,912,137	2,933,228	326,000	768,000
September	2,191,593	143,424	97,954	472,162	951,818	3,902,605	2,930,806	322,000	754,000
October	2,196,430	157,038	98,177	475,490	953,930	3,908,819	2,936,723	326,000	766,000
November	2,194,387	152,872	97,843	477,464	955,343	3,921,560	2,946,317	322,000	764,000
December	2,193,581	149,880	97,793	479,312	966,779	3,980,667	2,987,197	352,000	872,000
1964									
January	2,190,006	156,783	97,709	482,432	983,071	4,060,209	3,042,643	376,000	951,000
February	2,188,506	160,471	97,617	486,286	999,970	4,141,730	3,098,336	374,000	933,000
March	2,188,610	172,736	97,760	490,156	1,013,313	4,206,817	3,148,698	374,000	914,000
April	2,186,711	176,416	97,631	493,974	1,023,504	4,261,988	3,188,192	360,000	845,000
May	2,185,137	181,056	97,582	497,451	1,021,647	4,253,591	3,183,965	335,000	746,000
June	2,181,957	187,141	97,409	501,429	1,014,139	4,214,901	3,159,474	325,000	707,000
July	2,177,085	185,641	97,259	508,902	1,009,211	4,191,264	3,142,843	324,000	706,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1963									
July	-0.3	+2.9	-0.3	+1.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-1.1
August	+.1	+5.6	(5/)	+.8	-.3	(5/)	(5/)	+.3	-.2
September	-.1	-3.1	-.2	+.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.3	-1.8
October	+.2	+9.5	+.2	+.7	+.2	+.2	+.2	+1.5	+1.6
November	-.1	-2.7	-.3	+.4	+.1	+.3	+.3	-1.5	-.2
December	(6/)	-2.0	-.1	+.4	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	+9.6	+14.1
1964									
January	-.2	+4.6	-.1	+.6	+1.7	+2.0	+1.9	+6.6	+9.1
February	-.1	+2.3	-.1	+.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.8	-.6	-1.9
March	(5/)	+7.6	+.1	+.8	+1.3	+1.6	+1.6	(6/)	-2.1
April	-.1	+2.1	-.1	+.8	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	-3.7	-7.6
May	-.1	+2.6	-.1	+.7	-.2	(6/)	-.1	-6.9	-11.6
June	-.1	+3.4	-.2	+.8	-.7	-.9	-.8	-3.1	-5.3
July	-.2	-.8	-.2	+1.5	-.5	-.6	-.5	-.3	-.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, July 1963-July 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1963							
July	$390,500,000	$168,081,430	$28,426,914	$8,043,679	$35,105,811	$120,616,307	$21,415,000
August	391,270,000	167,109,786	29,642,387	8,009,157	35,424,031	121,184,131	21,399,000
September	391,514,000	168,441,224	28,202,295	7,972,555	35,667,016	121,842,043	21,147,000
October	399,682,000	169,526,267	31,851,812	8,109,029	36,287,197	123,436,945	21,742,000
November	393,517,000	168,016,542	28,965,741	7,990,500	35,943,652	122,803,458	21,209,000
December	402,511,000	168,983,570	30,212,494	8,021,573	36,301,752	126,646,605	23,951,000
1964							
January	407,261,000	168,976,922	30,929,251	8,013,048	36,599,229	128,916,121	25,665,000
February	414,664,000	171,345,730	31,757,790	8,076,895	37,336,550	132,718,951	24,988,000
March	424,754,000	172,520,773	34,679,610	8,140,935	38,241,308	136,836,208	25,155,000
April	427,748,000	171,440,998	36,532,021	8,167,521	38,683,146	139,562,947	24,063,000
May	422,742,000	171,192,802	35,219,429	8,200,759	38,975,943	138,444,208	21,830,000
June	422,689,000	171,148,145	36,836,751	8,190,942	39,359,870	137,029,371	20,985,000
July	423,421,000	171,657,285	36,264,602	8,217,868	40,131,103	137,352,082	21,152,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1963							
July	-0.1	-0.8	+6.9	(5/)	+1.7	-0.9	+0.6
August	+.2	-.6	+4.3	-.4	+.9	+.5	-.1
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.2
October	+2.1	+.6	+12.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.3	+2.8
November	-1.5	-.9	-9.1	-1.5	-.9	-.5	-2.4
December	+2.3	+.6	+4.3	+.4	+1.0	+3.1	+12.9
1964							
January	+1.2	(6/)	+2.4	-.1	+.8	+1.8	+7.2
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.7	+.8	+2.0	+2.9	-2.6
March	+2.4	+.7	+9.2	+.8	+2.4	+3.1	+.7
April	+.7	-.6	+5.3	+.3	+1.2	+2.0	-4.3
May	-1.2	-.1	-3.6	+.4	+.8	-.8	-9.3
June	(6/)	(6/)	+4.6	-.1	+1.0	-1.0	-3.9
July	+.2	+.3	-1.6	+.3	+2.0	+.2	+.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,177,085	$171,657,285	$78.85	-0.2	+0.3	-0.6	+2.1
Ala.....	110,424	7,446,894	67.44	+.1	+.5	+3.6	+2.9
Alaska 3/.....	1,407	4/ 113,584	80.73	+.9	-17.0	-1.3	-.7
Ariz.....	13,092	779,549	59.54	-1.8	-8.9	-1.5	-5.3
Ark.....	58,465	3,716,150	63.56	+.4	-.2	+1.9	+.4
Calif.....	271,829	30,248,838	111.28	(5/)	+3.3	+3.1	+5.8
Colo. 2/.....	44,223	4,311,692	97.50	-9.3	-13.1	-10.0	-15.1
Conn.....	7,630	645,067	84.54	-1.2	+10.9	-11.6	-3.9
Del.....	1,296	85,107	65.67	+3.5	+5.1	+20.0	+18.7
Dist. of Col.....	2,406	210,449	87.47	(6/)	-1.3	+11.6	-20.6
Fla. 3/.....	72,104	4,773,138	66.20	+.1	-.3	+1.9	+8.1
Ga.....	91,919	5,155,792	56.09	-.1	-.6	-.1	+1.7
Guam 7/.....	166	5,021	30.25	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,160	100,055	86.25	0	+4.4	+.9	+34.0
Idaho.....	4,617	343,114	74.32	-.8	-2.6	+10.9	-11.0
Ill. 3/.....	58,047	5,109,928	88.03	-.6	-.6	-6.0	-3.7
Ind.....	23,166	1,922,497	82.99	-.1	+2.4	-2.9	+6.0
Iowa.....	28,521	2,606,656	91.39	-.6	-.6	-4.5	-3.7
Kans.....	21,987	1,983,180	90.20	+.6	+5.4	-10.2	-11.4
Ky. 3/.....	56,627	3,412,229	60.26	-.2	-2.6	+4.4	+5.3
La.....	130,125	11,069,265	85.07	-.1	-.2	+1.4	+5.4
Maine 3/.....	11,121	937,922	84.34	(5/)	+.1	-.8	+5.0
Md. 3/.....	9,644	700,757	72.66	+.9	+.6	+3.1	+4.3
Mass.....	54,199	4,883,287	90.10	-.4	-.5	-3.2	+7.9
Mich.....	49,777	4,638,590	93.19	(6/)	+4.2	-1.3	+29.0
Minn.....	45,339	5,156,775	113.74	+7.4	+3.4	+4.4	+6.9
Miss.....	73,882	2,832,419	38.34	-.3	-5.9	-3.3	-3.4
Mo.....	103,333	6,996,868	67.71	-.3	+.4	-2.1	+1.1
Mont.....	5,399	386,803	71.64	-.7	-1.2	-6.2	-1.4
Nebr.....	12,610	1,165,019	92.39	-.2	+.8	-1.6	+11.2
Nev.....	2,571	228,005	88.68	+.8	+.1	+.9	+.6
N. H.....	4,459	451,821	101.33	-.1	+.6	-2.2	-.9
N. J.....	13,924	1,118,401	80.32	-.2	-.1	-.8	+8.5
N. Mex. 3/.....	10,786	740,762	68.68	-.1	+16.8	+.1	-13.5
N. Y.....	56,303	5,214,446	92.61	+.1	+.1	-.3	+6.6
N. C.....	43,620	2,756,330	63.19	(6/)	+6.0	-1.8	+9.8
N. Dak.....	5,392	498,848	92.52	+.1	+3.5	-5.8	-7.2
Ohio.....	84,052	7,203,454	85.70	-1.3	-.6	-1.9	-1.2
Okla. 3/.....	83,407	7,957,616	95.41	-.1	-.2	-.4	(5/)
Oreg.....	10,965	762,725	69.56	-.8	+.9	-15.7	-13.2
Pa.....	46,804	3,300,297	70.51	+.1	-5.2	-2.5	-9.3
P. R.....	31,972	301,534	9.43	-.5	+.7	-6.1	-4.4
R. I. 3/.....	5,963	554,986	93.07	+.2	+9.1	-1.3	+9.4
S. C.....	26,011	1,269,596	48.81	-.4	-16.4	-3.7	+1.2
S. Dak.....	7,240	615,706	85.04	(6/)	+.6	-4.8	+.5
Tenn.....	45,243	2,337,547	51.67	-.5	-1.3	-5.0	(5/)
Tex.....	229,457	16,060,010	69.99	+.1	-.1	+1.7	+1.2
Utah.....	5,007	350,265	69.96	-1.1	(5/)	-7.6	-5.1
Vt. 3/.....	5,451	469,045	86.05	+.1	+1.1	-.1	+1.7
V. I.....	453	15,435	34.07	-1.7	-2.7	-7.0	-14.2
Va.....	13,384	825,629	61.69	-.2	-1.7	-1.3	+.5
Wash.....	33,584	2,825,846	84.14	-.5	+9.4	-2.5	-11.4
W. Va.....	14,567	716,524	49.19	-.7	-.9	-5.8	-1.7
Wis.....	29,428	3,134,778	106.52	-.3	+1.0	-2.5	+4.8
Wyo.....	2,527	211,034	83.51	-.5	+.1	-3.0	-2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,793 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $333,512 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to some recipients. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for March; later data not available.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from June 1964	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	185,641	$36,264,602	$195.35	-0.8	-1.6
Ala.....	255	72,708	285.13	+8.5	+22.0
Ark.....	2,790	136,344	48.87	+2.7	-11.7
Calif.....	29,302	8,523,737	290.89	+10.3	+8.5
Conn.....	6,433	3/ 1,183,322	183.95	+10.8	+5.1
D. C.....	782	223,768	286.15	-.6	+.6
Fla. 4/.....	511	191,545	374.84	-6.1	-.3
Guam 5/.....	130	2,276	17.51	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	536	210,977	393.61	-1.5	+11.4
Idaho.....	2,071	285,114	137.67	+.9	+.1
Ill. 4/.....	1,348	542,694	402.59	-8.6	-29.0
Iowa.....	5,517	451,808	81.89	+59.1	+4.4
Kans.....	2,353	3/ 344,840	146.55	+4.6	+.6
Ky. 4/.....	6,521	233,549	35.81	-17.8	-2.6
La.....	295	42,226	143.14	-54.4	-67.7
Maine 4/.....	340	93,380	274.65	-49.1	-49.6
Md. 4/.....	10,184	3/ 255,527	25.09	-1.8	-31.4
Mass.....	26,978	3/ 4,408,376	163.41	+.3	-2.5
Mich.....	5,508	2,030,713	368.68	+1.9	+1.5
Minn.....	5,432	3/ 257,297	47.37	(6/)	(6/)
Neb.....	161	97,036	602.71	(8/)	(8/)
N. H.....	898	31,177	34.72	-32.8	-57.5
N. J.....	5,226	3/ 1,219,618	233.38	+2.6	+11.2
N. Y.....	34,225	3/ 10,667,199	311.68	+.1	-.6
N. Dak.....	7/ 1,159	3/ 257,084	221.82	+7.2	+11.5
Okla. 4/.....	1,016	164,041	161.46	+2.7	+13.1
Oreg.....	3,760	549,562	146.16	+6.5	+8.8
Pa.....	7,884	1,561,070	198.00	+.5	-17.5
P. R.....	3,157	103,374	32.74	-9.2	+1.1
S. C.....	268	33,515	125.06	-88.7	-93.0
S. Dak.....	177	10,080	56.95	+67.0	+137.7
Tenn.....	3,843	188,912	49.16	+4.0	-13.4
Utah.....	2,151	252,778	117.52	+3.8	+7.2
Vt. 4/.....	148	27,186	183.69	+38.3	+1.2
V. I.....	166	4,973	29.96	(8/)	(8/)
Va.....	1,200	124,746	103.96	+.3	-25.2
Wash.....	9,930	1,423,505	143.35	+7.0	+6.5
W. Va.....	2,973	52,808	17.76	-75.5	-88.8
Wyo.....	13	5,737	(8/)	(8/)	(8/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $1,470 in Connecticut, $11,462 in Kansas, $9,164 in Maryland, $98,287 in Massachusetts, $34,098 in Minnesota, $8,198 in New Jersey, $50,159 in New York, and $2,467 in North Dakota. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Data for March; later data not available. 6/ First payments made July 1964. 7/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 8/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	97,259	$8,217,868	$84.49	-0.2	+0.3	-0.9	+2.2
Ala.	1,773	116,829	65.89	+.7	+2.6	+3.9	+42.4
Alaska 3/	111	8,387	75.56	+4.7	-2.9	+7.8	+5.9
Ariz.	831	60,230	72.48	-.1	-.2	-2.8	-3.3
Ark.	1,955	140,942	72.09	-.3	+1.6	-1.3	+4.9
Calif. 2/	12,541	1,668,751	133.06	-.2	+2.7	+2.6	+6.1
Colo.	254	22,553	88.79	-2.7	-2.6	-1.6	+6.7
Conn.	313	34,140	109.07	+.3	+.2	+1.6	-8.9
Del.	305	24,052	78.86	-.3	-2.8	+8.2	+14.1
D. C.	205	14,852	72.45	+1.5	+1.1	+12.6	+12.3
Fla. 3/	2,596	175,099	67.45	+.6	+.6	+1.0	+4.4
Ga.	3,176	189,249	59.59	-.2	+1.5	+2.3	+5.3
Guam 4/	6	132	(5/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	74	7,270	98.24	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho	133	9,849	74.05	+.8	+.2	+1.5	+8.6
Ill. 3/	2,541	229,459	90.30	-.4	-.2	-7.8	-11.4
Ind.	1,790	161,040	89.97	+1.5	+9.9	+.2	+3.1
Iowa	1,187	119,680	100.83	-.3	-2.0	-6.1	-6.5
Kans.	507	46,666	92.04	+1.4	+1.8	-5.9	-7.6
Ky. 3/	2,429	170,706	70.28	-.2	-.7	+1.8	+2.8
La.	2,821	229,319	81.29	-.2	-1.2	+.2	-.3
Maine 3/	334	28,248	84.57	-1.5	-1.5	-18.3	-16.1
Md. 3/	396	31,697	80.04	-.3	-1.0	-3.2	+1.0
Mass.	2,279	300,692	131.94	+.2	-.6	+.6	-4.7
Mich.	1,675	148,650	88.75	-.5	+2.5	+.4	+18.7
Minn.	1,073	125,332	116.81	-1.8	-12.8	+3.6	+9.2
Miss.	2,842	127,601	44.90	-1.9	-5.2	-9.0	-5.0
Mo. 2/	4,570	342,750	75.00	-.1	-.1	-1.8	+5.3
Mont.	250	20,964	83.86	+1.6	-.3	-8.4	+.5
Neb.	645	65,979	102.29	-.9	-4.5	-3.4	-.3
Nev.	160	18,975	118.59	-3.0	-5.6	-4.2	-8.7
N. H.	256	27,436	107.17	-2.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.1
N. J.	953	82,236	86.29	-.4	+1.7	+1.7	+16.7
N. Mex. 3/	338	28,525	84.39	-2.0	+11.6	-3.7	-12.3
N. Y.	3,195	359,048	112.38	+.3	+.1	-.6	+8.1
N. C.	5,090	336,881	66.18	+.4	-2.0	-.8	+2.9
N. Dak.	76	6,295	82.83	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio	3,354	283,921	84.65	+.2	+4.1	-2.3	-2.4
Okla. 3/	1,684	204,106	121.20	+.4	+.1	-1.6	(6/)
Oreg.	420	35,019	83.38	0	+.1	+9.1	+7.1
Pa. 2/	17,868	1,341,316	75.07	-.1	+.2	+.4	+.8
P. R.	1,486	12,443	8.37	-.5	-1.3	-6.8	-6.0
R. I. 3/	99	8,886	89.76	(5/)	(5/)	-5.7	+2.8
S. C.	1,786	105,248	58.93	0	-12.6	+5.4	+6.3
S. Dak.	121	8,372	69.19	0	+1.0	-10.4	-5.1
Tenn.	2,179	114,036	52.33	-.8	-.9	-7.9	-6.1
Tex.	4,796	332,525	69.33	-.1	-.2	-4.7	-4.1
Utah	173	14,187	82.01	+1.8	+6.0	-1.1	+7.1
Vt. 3/	114	7,924	69.51	+.9	-20.0	+2.7	+7.5
V. I.	15	500	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.	1,135	76,981	67.82	-.1	-2.4	-.6	-1.6
Wash.	669	63,188	93.75	-.9	+6.2	+2.3	-12.0
W. Va.	813	39,410	48.47	-.7	(6/)	-6.2	-4.5
Wis.	807	84,465	104.67	-.4	+2.1	-3.2	+8.0
Wyo.	60	4,827	80.45	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $13,967 to 88 recipients; Missouri, $52,011 to 688 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $949,474 to 12,832 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Data for March; later data not available. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

5/ On base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	508,902	$40,131,103	$78.86	+1.5	+2.0	+9.1	+14.3
Ala.....	14,578	674,403	46.26	+.4	+.6	+6.3	+7.7
Alaska 2/.....	161	18,489	114.84	+4.5	-10.2	(3/)	(3/)
Ariz.....	3,000	201,828	67.28	+2.7	+2.7	+58.5	+56.1
Ark.....	9,248	544,050	58.83	(4/)	-.5	+4.0	+9.8
Calif.....	50,566	5,833,820	115.37	+2.5	+4.8	+45.1	+49.5
Colo.....	10,099	500,659	49.58	+67.1	+6.5	+73.7	+18.6
Conn.....	7,274	569,502	78.29	+1.7	+16.6	+10.1	+7.1
Del.....	422	30,978	73.41	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-.3
D. C.....	3,145	247,031	78.55	+2.4	+2.0	+6.9	+8.8
Fla. 2/.....	16,284	1,164,481	71.51	+.8	+.9	+10.0	+18.1
Ga.....	26,329	1,559,377	59.23	+.5	(4/)	+3.2	+4.6
Guam 2/.....	59	1,528	25.90	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	967	163,584	169.17	-7.7	+6.8	-2.7	+68.5
Idaho.....	2,866	163,795	57.15	+2.1	+1.4	+17.5	+20.7
Ill. 2/.....	28,236	2,623,242	92.90	+.4	+.3	+1.2	-3.5
Ind.....	1,165	133,036	114.19	+4.4	+2.5	+248.8	+276.8
Iowa.....	1,147	94,820	82.67	+1.1	+.8	+19.9	+21.4
Kans.....	4,687	514,342	109.74	+1.7	+6.9	+7.9	+19.8
Ky. 2/.....	9,961	727,397	73.02	+.3	-2.6	+7.4	+8.6
La.....	18,901	1,098,287	58.11	+.2	-.6	+3.5	+5.2
Maine 2/.....	2,235	195,907	87.65	+.2	+.2	-5.8	-3.9
Md. 2/.....	7,460	581,846	78.00	+.8	+.9	+11.2	+12.5
Mass.....	11,993	1,699,147	141.68	+1.2	-.5	+12.6	+21.6
Mich.....	7,774	858,232	110.40	+2.6	+5.4	+15.4	+32.0
Minn.....	3,505	213,865	61.02	+.8	+.6	+11.9	+12.5
Miss.....	17,636	766,959	43.49	+1.3	+1.2	+13.2	+22.3
Mo.....	14,707	1,033,561	70.28	+.1	+.4	-.2	+3.5
Mont.....	1,286	100,718	78.32	+.5	+.3	+2.7	+6.5
Neb.....	2,474	234,357	94.73	(4/)	+1.7	+12.5	+30.5
N. H.....	575	66,245	115.21	-1.2	-.6	+10.8	+13.2
N. J.....	8,460	815,750	96.42	+.8	+2.0	+8.5	+24.6
N. Mex. 2/.....	3,685	295,277	80.13	+1.5	+16.8	+13.5	+.8
N. Y.....	35,084	4,486,494	127.88	-.8	-1.1	-.5	+7.7
N. C.....	21,963	1,584,193	72.13	-.1	-.2	+.9	+9.5
N. Dak.....	1,493	167,968	112.50	+2.0	+.2	+17.2	+9.8
Ohio.....	19,013	1,522,697	80.09	+1.5	+10.1	+6.5	+6.0
Okla. 2/.....	13,214	1,456,669	110.24	+.3	-.1	+11.1	+12.7
Oreg.....	7,793	515,533	66.15	+.3	+4.2	+4.4	+10.4
Pa.....	19,803	1,448,683	73.15	+.6	+2.9	+2.3	+16.7
P. R.....	21,342	184,012	8.62	+.2	-.5	-1.8	-2.4
R. I. 2/.....	2,751	255,664	92.93	-.4	+1.7	+6.9	+9.6
S. C.....	8,669	437,667	50.49	+.7	-14.5	+4.3	+6.4
S. Dak.....	1,091	76,646	70.25	-1.0	-.3	+.3	+4.8
Tenn.....	12,596	641,305	50.91	-.1	(4/)	+3.6	+6.2
Tex.....	9,390	537,038	57.19	+1.1	+1.0	+10.0	+9.5
Utah.....	4,747	329,256	69.36	+.2	-.3	+2.5	+.7
Vt. 2/.....	1,095	87,673	80.07	+.8	-3.8	+15.0	+34.3
V. I.....	89	2,943	33.07	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,721	445,727	66.32	-.2	-.7	+3.8	+2.9
Wash.....	18,520	1,176,082	63.50	+.5	+12.8	+6.5	-1.6
W. Va.....	6,060	311,844	51.46	-1.0	-1.1	-9.8	-5.6
Wis.....	5,967	688,265	115.35	+1.6	+3.2	+10.2	+18.5
Wyo.....	616	48,231	78.30	+.8	-5.3	+5.7	-.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for March; later data not available.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/..	1,009,211	4,191,264	3,142,843	$137,352,082	$136.10	$32.77	-0.6	+0.2	+7.2	+13.9
Ala. 4/.....	21,960	90,680	71,630	1,058,788	48.21	11.68	-1.6	-1.7	-.7	-.2
Alaska 4/.....	1,289	4,687	3,567	163,447	126.80	34.87	-.3	(5/)	+6.1	+7.7
Ariz. 4/.....	9,459	40,602	30,542	1,179,855	124.73	29.06	-2.5	-2.5	-.9	-1.4
Ark.....	7,036	28,994	21,838	486,812	69.19	16.79	-.5	-1.3	+8.3	+6.7
Calif. 3/ 4/..	118,621	481,351	358,516	20,785,585	175.23	43.18	-1.1	-1.0	+34.5	+32.4
Colo.....	10,409	40,712	31,561	1,460,951	140.35	35.89	(5/)	-1.0	+5.4	+3.7
Conn. 3/.....	14,737	58,498	42,239	2,817,640	191.19	48.17	+2.5	+13.8	+30.9	+29.9
Del. 3/.....	2,369	10,619	7,954	295,793	124.86	27.86	-2.3	-1.9	+22.5	+54.1
D. C.....	4,039	19,208	15,431	628,240	155.54	32.71	+.5	+.7	+.6	+1.7
Fla.....	27,075	102,588	82,632	1,641,237	60.62	16.00	-.6	-.7	-1.8	-4.3
Ga.....	15,927	64,035	48,982	1,420,711	89.20	22.19	-.2	-.4	+7.4	+2.2
Guam 6/.....	134	671	557	8,715	65.04	12.99	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	3,115	13,343	9,966	544,902	174.93	40.84	-1.7	+7.4	+.7	+22.0
Idaho.....	2,474	9,599	7,046	364,146	147.19	37.94	-2.8	-2.6	-.2	-7.6
Ill. 3/ 4/....	55,405	259,943	199,695	11,326,775	204.44	43.57	-1.0	-1.1	(5/)	+4.0
Ind. 4/.....	11,995	48,359	36,081	1,401,643	116.85	28.98	-.5	-3.0	+.7	+5.8
Iowa.....	10,485	41,968	30,546	1,593,378	151.97	37.97	+.5	-.8	-2.6	+1.2
Kans. 3/ 4/...	8,069	33,889	25,995	1,279,028	158.51	37.74	+.5	+1.5	+19.8	+21.9
Ky. 4/.....	20,188	77,789	55,920	1,904,909	94.36	24.49	+.1	-2.0	-.6	-1.2
La. 4/.....	23,175	101,121	76,571	2,309,278	99.65	22.84	-.5	-1.4	+3.6	+3.7
Maine.....	5,324	19,426	14,374	561,435	105.45	28.90	-1.8	-2.2	-10.8	-13.3
Md. 3/ 4/.....	16,608	71,367	55,085	2,328,862	140.23	32.63	+1.1	+1.1	+19.2	+21.5
Mass. 3/.....	24,240	90,510	67,479	4,254,971	175.54	47.01	+.6	-.3	+16.8	+25.2
Mich. 3/ 4/....	39,263	158,815	116,176	5,629,051	143.37	35.44	-.2	+.9	+23.6	-24.8
Minn. 4/.....	13,158	48,393	37,808	2,459,928	186.95	50.83	+1.0	-2.3	+13.1	+18.1
Miss.....	20,883	83,080	66,289	818,940	39.22	9.86	+.3	-6.8	+2.6	+13.8
Mo. 4/.....	26,028	106,184	80,820	2,558,816	98.31	24.10	-.4	-.7	+3.6	+2.7
Mont.....	1,780	7,141	5,522	251,330	141.20	35.20	+.2	+.2	+2.1	+6.4
Nebr.....	3,670	15,071	11,571	463,016	126.16	30.72	+.2	+1.8	+11.3	+15.2
Nev.....	1,168	4,768	3,777	150,488	128.84	31.56	-.2	-.5	-2.6	-3.0
N. H.....	1,024	4,176	3,111	180,923	176.68	43.32	-4.0	-3.0	+4.1	+5.0
N. J.....	25,471	100,595	76,083	4,892,128	192.07	48.63	+.4	+.9	+14.1	+24.1
N. Mex. 4/....	7,720	31,772	24,162	1,089,338	141.11	34.29	+.4	+.2	+3.4	+4.9
N. Y. 3/.....	113,185	489,383	359,283	22,167,877	195.86	45.30	-.1	+1.8	+12.2	+23.3
N. C. 3/.....	26,053	107,858	80,362	2,618,566	100.51	24.28	-5.7	-5.5	-3.0	+.8
N. Dak.....	1,847	7,309	5,617	309,224	167.42	42.31	+.5	+1.3	+7.0	+4.7
Ohio 3/.....	40,848	169,318	126,388	5,562,666	136.18	32.85	-.1	+6.9	+10.9	+22.6
Okla. 3/ 4/...	18,710	73,599	54,580	2,551,837	136.39	34.67	-.3	-.3	+3.8	+3.3
Oreg. 3/ 4/...	7,371	28,225	21,096	1,067,324	144.80	37.81	-4.1	-4.9	-4.0	-6.2
Pa. 3/.....	70,578	313,217	223,063	9,394,918	133.11	29.99	-.1	+.4	-7.1	+1.5
P. R.....	50,981	205,785	164,325	982,330	19.27	4.77	-.1	+15.1	-4.8	+22.8
R. I. 3/.....	5,785	23,420	17,147	960,784	166.08	41.02	+.4	+2.0	+9.5	+13.5
S. C.....	7,547	30,228	24,225	464,703	61.57	15.37	-2.2	-12.7	-7.8	-9.0
S. Dak.....	2,769	10,366	7,849	330,009	119.18	31.84	+1.8	+5.7	+1.2	-8.3
Tenn. 4/.....	19,107	76,009	57,452	1,516,556	79.37	19.95	-.5	-.8	-5.2	+2.1
Tex.....	18,761	85,925	64,866	1,547,451	82.48	18.01	-.7	+.1	+7.1	+4.1
Utah 3/ 4/....	4,830	20,185	14,619	669,355	138.58	33.16	-.8	+1.2	+6.9	+4.5
Vt.....	1,411	5,414	3,984	161,196	114.24	29.77	-.5	-.8	+12.8	+10.8
V. I.....	307	1,140	963	19,483	63.46	17.09	-1.4	-.6	+9.4	+12.1
Va. 4/.....	10,488	44,486	34,220	1,066,106	101.65	23.96	-1.1	-1.7	+1.6	+3.1
Wash. 3/ 4/...	16,742	65,179	46,853	2,398,971	143.29	36.81	+.7	-.5	+44.0	+24.1
W. Va. 3/ 4/..	25,405	116,442	80,332	3,106,853	122.29	26.68	-2.2	-2.6	-8.9	-9.4
Wis. 4/.....	11,340	44,533	33,538	2,021,418	178.26	45.39	-1.1	-2.2	+4.1	+5.3
Wyo.....	848	3,289	2,555	123,396	145.51	37.52	-1.9	-1.6	+4.5	+6.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for March; later data not available.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, July 1964 1/

(Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total..	64,484	370,886	248,231	$11,212,929	$173.89	$30.23	-3.9	-4.8	+26.3	+34.9
Calif....	9,785	56,979	38,691	1,825,775	186.59	32.04	-1.9	-3.7	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	2,289	12,498	8,236	354,070	154.68	28.33	+1.9	-8.9	+1.4	-4.5
Del.....	286	1,661	1,220	45,144	157.85	27.18	-19.5	-18.2	+20.4	+50.2
Hawaii...	286	1,759	1,221	57,833	202.21	32.88	-11.8	-3.1	-17.1	-1.8
Ill.....	6,712	43,326	30,184	1,733,132	258.21	40.00	-5.6	-6.5	-15.9	-10.7
Kans.....	343	2,057	1,383	61,180	178.37	29.74	+5.6	+7.3	(3/)	(3/)
Md.....	373	2,259	1,541	65,640	175.98	29.06	-11.8	-9.0	-12.9	-13.1
Mass.....	709	3,860	2,572	130,265	183.73	33.75	+4.7	-.3	+70.8	+35.8
Mich.....	3,803	23,809	16,280	711,082	186.98	29.87	-2.5	+.5	(3/)	(3/)
N. Y.....	14,157	81,798	55,339	2,619,550	185.04	32.02	-5.7	-4.2	+8.9	+18.4
Ohio.....	2,072	11,698	7,783	342,055	165.08	29.24	-2.7	-.6	(3/)	(3/)
Okla.....	16	86	58	2,644	(4/)	(4/)	-41.9	-34.6	-49.1	-42.6
Oreg.....	590	2,997	2,153	110,878	187.93	37.00	-21.0	-21.8	+1.8	+2.1
Pa.....	9,038	49,650	32,189	1,130,172	125.05	22.76	-2.8	-5.1	-30.3	-23.4
R. I.....	548	3,107	2,040	108,462	197.92	34.91	-6.2	-5.0	+7.2	+9.9
Utah.....	795	4,409	3,019	84,184	105.89	19.09	-7.2	-14.1	+1.6	-15.3
Wash.....	2,186	11,710	7,392	280,008	128.09	23.91	-5.2	-15.2	+464.1	+962.7
W. Va....	10,496	57,223	36,930	1,550,855	147.76	27.10	-2.6	-2.8	-8.6	-9.4

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No program in operation in July 1963. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, July 1964 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total 3/.....	15,575	87,490	15,577	14,419	57,494	$2,344,111	$2,095,877	$150.50	$134.57
California.....	2,538	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	233,671	---	92.07
Illinois 5/.....	2,533	15,877	2,533	2,285	11,059	575,454	430,067	227.18	169.79
Kansas 5/.....	43	242	45	34	163	7,218	259	(6/)	(6/)
Maryland.....	160	993	160	154	679	31,004	17,045	193.78	106.53
Ohio.....	1,255	7,062	1,255	1,087	4,720	218,008	184,028	173.71	146.64
Oregon.....	47	222	47	21	154	8,725	4,094	(6/)	(6/)
Pennsylvania 5/.....	690	3,994	690	690	2,614	122,445	85,535	177.46	123.96
Washington.....	351	1,877	351	351	1,175	48,900	42,492	139.32	121.06
West Virginia.....	10,496	57,223	10,496	9,797	36,930	1,332,357	1,332,357	126.94	126.94

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ For 8 States reporting on all items; does not include California. 4/ Data not reported. 5/ Plan material submitted but not yet approved. 6/ Averages not computed for fewer than 50 families.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, July 1964 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	5,042	2/ 3,980	2/ 162	2,067	$348,719	$69.16	2/ $253,865	2/ $21,563
Ala.....	11	11	0	5	413	(3/)	413	0
Alaska.....	48	48	0	19	4,879	(3/)	4,879	0
Ariz.....	197	197	0	69	9,314	47.28	9,314	0
Calif.....	1,004	927	77	461	90,727	90.37	76,033	14,694
Ill.....	900	(2/)	(2/)	354	73,291	81.43	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	118	118	0	43	4,604	39.02	4,604	0
Kans.....	62	60	2	29	5,508	88.84	5,318	190
Ky.....	7	7	0	3	490	(3/)	490	0
La.....	429	405	24	176	24,663	57.49	22,948	1,715
Md.....	375	346	29	129	26,777	71.41	24,759	2,018
Mich.....	41	40	1	16	2,631	(3/)	2,511	120
Minn.....	176	164	12	89	14,594	82.92	12,668	1,926
Mo.....	83	83	0	22	2,638	31.78	2,638	0
N. Mex.....	62	62	0	17	3,593	57.95	3,593	0
N. C.....	35	35	0	9	1,649	(3/)	1,649	0
Okla.....	270	270	0	114	12,067	44.69	12,067	0
Oreg.....	113	113	0	43	7,445	65.88	7,445	0
Tenn.....	200	191	9	64	12,776	63.88	12,201	575
Utah.....	177	177	0	80	8,958	50.61	8,958	0
Va.....	39	39	0	14	1,607	(3/)	1,607	0
Wash.....	482	482	0	215	27,803	57.68	27,803	0
W. Va.....	57	49	8	26	3,023	53.04	2,698	325
Wis.....	156	156	0	70	9,269	59.42	9,269	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1964 1/

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		June 1964 in--		July 1963 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	324,000	706,000	$21,152,000	$65.38	$29.96	-0.1	+0.8	-7.9	-1.0
Ala.	66	66	835	12.65	12.65	(3/)	(3/)	-37.1	-37.8
Alaska 4/	140	500	8,411	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	1,796	4,082	103,447	57.60	25.34	-17.0	-10.2	-10.2	-21.7
Ark.	389	1,364	6,098	15.68	4.47	+30.7	+40.3	+16.8	+23.8
Calif.	25,075	43,541	1,419,355	56.60	32.60	+6.4	-.1	-36.0	-26.7
Colo.	1,341	4,465	54,358	40.54	12.17	+2.3	+8.7	-1.6	+2.3
Conn.	5/ 4,181	5/ 9,989	5/ 259,914	62.17	26.02	+5.7	+2.2	-10.8	-12.7
Del.	1,566	2,702	77,151	49.27	28.55	-2.3	-4.8	+19.2	+16.3
D. C.	606	661	46,737	77.12	70.71	-13.8	-9.9	-8.3	-5.7
Fla. 6/	8,603	(7/)	222,488	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,212	5,203	69,108	31.24	13.28	+3.1	-1.6	-1.0	-5.4
Guam 8/	12	24	429	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,043	1,293	71,521	68.57	55.31	-8.1	-4.0	-7.5	+3.5
Ill.	27,859	58,811	2,274,549	81.65	38.68	+1.5	+2.4	+6.0	+6.2
Iowa 6/	3,600	8,100	134,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,807	6,101	177,521	63.24	29.10	-12.4	-2.2	-28.1	-11.4
Ky.	1,278	3,776	47,779	37.39	12.65	-8.6	-8.3	-28.4	-30.9
La.	8,148	8,928	424,183	52.06	47.51	-.3	+.2	+5.3	+5.5
Maine	2,235	7,316	102,100	45.68	13.96	-8.2	-.4	+7.9	+18.0
Md.	6,338	7,222	462,990	73.05	64.11	+1.6	+2.0	+28.2	+29.3
Mass.	7,653	15,504	556,783	72.75	35.91	+1.4	+7.1	+5.2	+10.1
Mich.	22,354	67,942	1,759,564	78.71	25.90	+1.8	-4.0	-33.0	-38.8
Minn.	9,290	24,610	723,777	77.91	29.41	-5.0	-6.2	+1.6	+4.8
Miss.	1,232	1,679	18,626	15.12	11.09	+.1	-.6	+13.4	+20.9
Mo.	9,535	12,123	628,080	65.87	51.81	-.7	-.6	+.9	+4.0
Mont.	1,356	4,103	59,282	43.72	14.45	+3.9	-.5	+30.1	+25.2
Nev.	325	691	20,368	62.67	29.48	+3.0	+.1	+26.1	+17.1
N. H.	912	2,974	55,296	60.63	18.59	+1.0	+1.6	+4.7	+14.7
N. J. 9/	9,076	29,467	1,071,320	118.04	36.36	-1.7	-5.9	+1.0	-1.6
N. Mex.	433	810	17,963	41.48	22.18	-4.6	-4.4	+7.3	+1.7
N. Y. 10/	43,461	95,126	3,642,439	83.81	38.29	+1.2	+3.8	+20.1	+34.6
N. C.	1,417	3,910	29,987	21.16	7.67	+12.5	+23.0	-1.8	-20.6
N. Dak.	319	1,236	21,686	67.98	17.55	-3.2	+5.8	-1.9	+14.5
Ohio	27,886	92,037	2,023,837	72.58	21.99	-3.9	+.8	-12.9	-4.2
Okla.	10,184	(7/)	138,530	13.60	---	---	+.6	---	---
Oreg.	4,037	(7/)	186,750	46.26	---	---	-16.9	---	-26.3
Pa.	37,101	44,705	2,292,473	61.79	51.28	-.9	+1.1	-3.7	+2.5
P. R.	1,234	1,234	21,511	17.43	17.43	-45.9	+.6	+243.7	+689.1
R. I.	3,195	7,422	210,287	65.82	28.33	+14.9	+34.2	+28.9	+56.0
S. C.	1,331	1,551	43,229	32.48	27.87	-7.8	-1.8	-5.1	-5.0
S. Dak.	346	1,241	10,651	30.78	8.58	-6.3	-12.3	+31.5	+19.8
Tenn.	1,664	4,263	35,518	21.34	8.33	-2.6	+4.9	-8.2	+12.6
Tex. 11/	9,000	(7/)	316,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,494	4,450	119,450	79.95	26.84	+2.0	+9.0	+9.5	+13.8
Vt. 11/	900	(7/)	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	182	188	5,657	31.08	30.09	+4.4	+6.5	+13.3	+7.9
Va.	2,395	5,880	120,626	50.37	20.51	-1.3	+6.2	+14.9	+18.7
Wash.	7,541	13,303	514,844	68.27	38.70	+2.8	-2.5	-27.6	-12.2
W. Va.	1,493	2,404	54,577	36.56	22.70	+.3	-.1	+17.4	+24.1
Wis.	7,600	22,697	701,802	92.34	30.92	+.2	+1.4	-1.9	+10.4
Wyo.	292	1,043	21,376	73.21	20.49	-9.5	-9.1	-7.4	+18.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Estimated. 5/ About 9 percent of this total is estimated. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Data for March; later data not available. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, July 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
Total.....	$37,739,738	$36,264,602	$998,389	$10,126,434	$12,745,782	$8,646,000
Ala.....	1,017,007	72,708	4,221	66,332	1,452	1
Alaska 3/.....	15,618	---	---	8,355	60	57,780
Ariz.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	666,194	136,344	21,572	180,517	42,225	29,267
Calif.....	4,470,761	8,523,737	223,506	1,140,468	1,527,433	153,230
Colo.....	696,624	---	4,844	105,565	109,568	91,177
Conn.....	174,609	4/ 1,183,322	14,181	272,158	509,410	(5/)
Del.....	16,947	---	787	---	---	---
D. C.....	58,912	223,768	289	23,425	---	---
Fla. 3/.....	1,192,334	191,545	20,338	250,198	54,253	---
Ga.....	779,107	---	11,791	128,438	---	---
Guam 6/.....	615	2,276	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	33,578	210,977	2,016	105,484	107,519	51,441
Idaho.....	58,999	285,114	60	21,764	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	2,573,504	542,694	76,590	801,108	1,461,060	7/ 734,310
Ind.....	886,581	---	51,155	77,388	226,360	---
Iowa.....	1,010,928	451,808	10,984	---	160,934	7/ 8/ 244,000
Kans.....	447,348	4/ 344,840	7,818	98,209	175,788	102,688
Ky. 3/.....	528,223	233,549	15,954	99,911	162,563	---
La.....	2,216,108	42,226	5,474	95,700	10,405	3,767
Maine 3/.....	344,720	93,380	3,841	41,348	26,620	71,512
Md. 3/.....	99,120	4/ 255,527	4,386	76,074	---	2,254
Mass.....	1,122,130	4/ 4,408,376	17,057	891,160	491,946	204,936
Mich.....	836,237	2,030,713	20,487	202,314	233,530	---
Minn.....	3,399,497	4/ 257,297	53,572	44,981	383,746	333,088
Miss.....	81,558	---	1,967	---	---	---
Mo.....	941,747	---	---	40,637	39,530	19,468
Mont.....	426	---	450	---	---	7/ 396,670
Nebr.....	636,014	97,036	30,162	115,564	47,718	---
Nev.....	57,974	---	4,130	(9/)	9,336	7/ 240,257
N. H.....	98,557	31,177	5,255	20,818	30,532	(5/)
N. J.....	268,256	4/ 1,219,618	11,669	243,412	310,208	259,358
N. Mex. 3/.....	114,590	---	3,670	40,600	143,023	2,731
N. Y.....	1,150,189	4/ 10,667,199	91,784	1,956,136	2,846,246	310,895
N. C.....	536,131	---	19,291	306,324	216,045	7/ 150,808
N. Dak.....	166,295	4/ 257,084	1,353	76,489	56,318	7/ 16,971
Onio.....	1,687,981	---	50,720	361,229	698,447	7/ 1,079,322
Okla. 3/.....	1,496,754	164,041	30,078	237,402	183,915	(5/)
Oreg.....	139,940	549,562	3,168	166,641	87,658	69,967
Pa.....	391,090	1,561,070	78,318	355,923	897,236	685,971
P. R.....	29,554	103,374	---	---	---	---
R. I. 3/.....	92,427	---	1,485	48,417	138,178	7/ 59,789
S. C.....	219,448	33,515	7,947	45,105	5,718	11,131
S. Dak.....	108,600	10,080	---	---	---	7/ 113,535
Tenn.....	422,619	188,912	3,922	28,971	42,037	---
Tex.....	2,791,519	---	---	---	---	---
Utan.....	63,143	252,778	3,877	133,913	80,697	1,071
Vt. 3/.....	208,339	27,186	1,193	21,722	---	---
V. I.....	1,371	4,973	4	89	153	180
Va.....	226,040	124,746	11,094	76,568	34,167	7/ 18,503
Wash.....	763,262	1,423,505	16,749	588,686	470,116	164,269
W. Va.....	158,191	52,808	4,854	65,923	420,548	13,519
Wis.....	2,205,571	---	43,624	458,526	296,775	285,115
Wyo.....	36,451	5,737	702	6,442	6,309	33,588

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special funds; total includes estimated amount for States reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $1,470 in Connecticut, $11,462 in Kansas, $9,164 in Maryland, $98,287 in Massachusetts, $34,098 in Minnesota, $8,198 in New Jersey, $50,159 in New York, and $2,467 in North Dakota. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Data for March; later data not available. 7/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, July 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total	$78.85	$61.51	$17.33	$195.35	$84.49	$74.23	$10.27	$78.86	$58.96	$19.90	$32.77	$29.73	$3.04
Ala.	67.44	58.23	9.21	285.13	65.89	63.51	2.38	46.26	41.71	4.55	11.68	11.66	.02
Alaska 2/	80.73	69.63	11.10	---	75.56	75.56	---	114.84	62.94	51.89	34.87	34.86	.01
Ariz.	59.54	59.54	---	---	72.48	72.48	---	67.28	67.28	---	29.06	29.06	---
Ark.	63.56	52.17	11.39	48.87	72.09	61.06	11.03	58.83	39.31	19.52	16.79	15.33	1.46
Calif.	111.28	94.83	16.45	290.89	133.06	115.24	17.82	115.37	92.82	22.55	43.18	40.01	3.17
Colo.	97.50	81.75	15.75	---	88.79	69.72	19.07	49.58	39.12	10.45	35.89	33.19	2.69
Conn.	84.54	61.66	22.88	183.95	109.07	63.77	45.31	78.29	40.88	37.42	48.17	39.46	8.71
Del.	65.67	52.59	13.08	---	78.86	76.28	2.58	73.41	73.41	---	27.86	27.86	---
D. C.	87.47	62.98	24.49	286.15	72.45	71.04	1.41	78.55	71.10	7.45	32.71	32.71	---
Fla. 2/	66.20	49.66	16.54	374.84	67.45	59.62	7.83	71.51	56.15	15.36	16.00	15.47	.53
Ga.	56.09	47.61	8.48	---	59.59	55.87	3.71	59.23	54.35	4.88	22.19	22.19	---
Guam 3/	30.25	26.54	3.70	17.51	(4/)	(4/)	---	25.90	25.90	---	12.99	12.99	---
Hawaii 2/	86.25	57.31	28.95	393.61	98.24	71.00	27.24	169.17	60.08	109.08	40.84	32.78	8.06
Idaho	74.32	61.54	12.78	137.67	74.05	73.60	.45	57.15	49.56	7.59	37.94	37.94	---
Ill. 2/	88.03	43.70	44.33	402.59	90.30	60.16	30.14	92.90	64.53	28.37	43.57	37.95	5.62
Ind.	82.99	44.72	38.27	---	89.97	61.39	28.58	114.19	47.77	66.43	28.98	24.30	4.68
Iowa	91.39	55.95	35.45	81.89	100.83	91.57	9.25	82.67	82.67	---	37.97	34.13	3.83
Kans.	90.20	69.85	20.35	146.55	92.04	76.62	15.42	109.74	88.78	20.95	37.74	32.55	5.19
Ky. 2/	60.26	50.93	9.33	35.81	70.28	63.71	6.57	73.02	62.99	10.03	24.49	22.40	2.09
La.	85.07	68.04	17.03	143.14	81.29	79.35	1.94	58.11	53.04	5.06	22.84	22.73	.10
Maine 2/	84.34	53.34	31.00	274.65	84.57	73.07	11.50	87.65	69.15	18.50	28.90	27.53	1.37
Md. 2/	72.66	62.38	10.28	25.09	80.04	68.97	11.08	78.00	67.80	10.20	32.63	32.63	---
Mass.	90.10	69.40	20.70	169.41	131.94	124.46	7.48	141.68	67.37	74.31	47.01	41.58	5.44
Mich.	93.19	76.39	16.80	368.68	88.75	76.52	12.23	110.40	84.37	26.02	35.44	33.97	1.47
Minn.	113.74	38.76	74.98	47.37	116.81	66.88	49.93	61.02	48.18	12.83	50.83	42.90	7.93
Miss.	38.34	37.23	1.10	---	44.90	44.21	.69	43.49	43.49	---	9.86	9.86	---
Mo.	67.71	58.60	9.11	---	75.00	75.00	---	70.28	67.51	2.76	24.10	23.73	.37
Mont.	71.64	71.56	.08	---	83.86	82.06	1.80	78.32	78.32	---	35.20	35.20	---
Nebr.	92.39	41.95	50.44	602.71	102.29	55.53	46.76	94.73	48.02	46.71	30.72	27.56	3.17
Nev.	88.68	66.13	22.55	---	118.59	92.78	25.81	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	31.56	29.60	1.96
N. H.	101.33	79.22	22.10	34.72	107.17	86.64	20.53	115.21	79.00	36.21	43.32	36.01	7.31
N. J.	80.32	61.06	19.27	233.38	86.29	74.05	12.24	96.42	67.65	28.77	48.63	45.55	3.08
N. Mex. 2/	68.68	58.05	10.62	---	84.39	73.54	10.86	80.13	69.11	11.02	34.29	29.78	4.50
N. Y.	92.61	72.19	20.43	311.68	112.38	83.65	28.73	127.88	72.12	55.76	45.30	39.48	5.82
N. C.	63.19	50.90	12.29	---	66.18	62.39	3.79	72.13	58.18	13.95	24.28	22.27	2.00
N. Dak.	92.52	61.68	30.84	221.82	82.83	65.03	17.80	112.50	61.27	51.23	42.31	34.60	7.71
Ohio	85.70	65.62	20.08	---	84.65	69.53	15.12	80.09	61.09	19.00	32.85	28.73	4.08
Okla. 2/	95.41	77.46	17.95	161.46	121.20	103.34	17.86	110.24	92.27	17.97	34.67	32.17	2.50
Oreg.	69.56	56.80	12.76	146.16	83.38	75.84	7.54	66.15	44.77	21.38	37.81	34.71	3.11
Pa.	70.51	62.16	8.36	198.00	75.07	70.68	4.38	73.15	55.18	17.97	29.99	27.13	2.86
P. R.	9.43	8.51	.92	32.74	8.37	8.37	---	8.62	8.62	---	4.77	4.77	---
R. I. 2/	93.07	77.57	15.50	---	89.76	74.76	15.00	92.93	75.34	17.60	41.02	35.12	5.90
S. C.	48.81	40.37	8.44	125.06	58.93	54.48	4.45	50.49	45.28	5.20	15.37	15.18	.19
S. Dak.	85.04	70.04	15.00	56.95	69.19	69.19	---	70.25	70.25	---	31.84	31.84	---
Tenn.	51.67	42.33	9.34	49.16	52.33	50.53	1.80	50.91	48.61	2.30	19.95	19.40	.55
Tex.	69.99	57.83	12.17	---	69.33	69.33	---	57.19	57.19	---	18.01	18.01	---
Utah	69.96	57.34	12.61	117.52	82.01	59.60	22.41	69.36	41.15	28.21	33.16	29.16	4.00
Vt. 2/	86.05	47.83	38.22	183.69	69.51	59.04	10.46	80.07	60.23	19.84	29.77	29.77	---
V. I.	34.07	31.05	3.03	29.96	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	33.07	32.07	1.00	17.09	16.96	.13
Va.	61.69	44.80	16.89	103.96	67.82	58.05	9.77	66.32	54.93	11.39	23.96	23.20	.77
Wash.	84.14	61.42	22.73	143.35	93.75	68.90	24.85	63.50	31.72	31.79	36.81	29.59	7.21
W. Va.	49.19	38.33	10.86	17.76	48.47	42.50	5.97	51.46	40.58	10.88	26.68	23.07	3.61
Wis.	106.52	31.58	74.95	---	104.67	50.61	54.06	115.35	38.50	76.84	45.39	38.73	6.66
Wyo.	83.51	69.09	14.42	(4/)	80.45	68.75	11.70	78.30	67.84	10.46	37.52	35.60	1.92

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Data for March; later data not available. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 5/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 14. Proportion of population 1/ receiving public assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1964

/All programs except general assistance include recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision/

State	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of medical assistance for the aged per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Children receiving aid to families with dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 population under age 65
United States average....	121	2/ 14.4	81	2/ 4.9	44	3/ 4.3
Alabama.....	394	.8	86	8.2	55	(4/)
Alaska.....	199	---	95	1.5	33	2.6
Arizona.....	119	---	90	3.6	49	3.4
Arkansas.....	283	13.2	164	9.3	31	.6
California.....	177	17.3	5/ 111	5.1	56	2.5
Colorado.....	290	---	22	6.0	42	2.5
Connecticut.....	30	22.3	17	4.7	43	3.8
Delaware.....	33	---	104	1.7	44	6.2
Dist. of Col.....	32	10.6	38	6.8	59	1.1
Florida.....	105	.8	71	5.5	42	(6/)
Georgia.....	293	---	126	11.8	29	1.3
Guam 7/.....	166	130.0	21	2.1	16	.4
Hawaii.....	33	15.5	22	3.2	36	2.3
Idaho.....	74	32.6	32	8.0	26	(6/)
Illinois.....	56	1.4	38	5.0	54	6.2
Indiana.....	50	---	59	.4	20	(6/)
Iowa.....	84	10.2	68	.8	30	3.4
Kansas.....	86	8.9	36	4.1	32	3.6
Kentucky.....	185	25.9	126	6.1	47	1.5
Louisiana.....	501	2.5	140	10.8	54	2.8
Maine.....	101	6.1	56	4.5	40	9.3
Maryland.....	39	41.8	19	4.0	42	2.3
Massachusetts.....	92	45.3	66	4.1	36	3.3
Michigan.....	72	7.8	34	1.8	37	9.0
Minnesota.....	110	---	51	2.0	28	8.3
Mississippi.....	373	---	217	15.3	69	.8
Missouri.....	199	---	5/ 161	6.3	53	3.2
Montana.....	81	---	59	3.6	20	6.3
Nebraska.....	73	.3	71	3.3	21	(6/)
Nevada.....	121	---	66	---	25	1.8
New Hampshire.....	62	18.6	63	1.7	14	5.1
New Jersey.....	23	8.3	22	2.3	33	8/ 5.0
New Mexico.....	183	---	64	7.5	54	.9
New York.....	31	18.8	27	3.5	61	5.9
North Carolina.....	126	---	175	8.6	46	.8
North Dakota.....	90	18.0	21	4.6	22	2.2
Ohio.....	91	---	53	3.5	34	10.5
Oklahoma.....	316	3.7	107	10.1	63	(6/)
Oregon.....	55	17.6	35	7.8	33	(6/)
Pennsylvania.....	40	6.7	5/ 239	3.1	57	4.4
Puerto Rico.....	233	25.2	111	17.6	135	.9
Rhode Island.....	63	---	17	5.7	56	8.2
South Carolina.....	157	14.3	123	6.7	24	.7
South Dakota.....	95	1.4	28	3.1	28	2.1
Tennessee.....	138	11.2	92	6.2	41	1.3
Texas.....	277	---	77	1.7	16	(6/)
Utah.....	76	30.9	30	9.6	34	4.7
Vermont.....	121	2.4	44	5.1	26	(6/)
Virgin Islands.....	230	17.5	75	5.1	57	5.1
Virginia.....	43	3.8	44	3.0	21	1.5
Washington.....	115	31.6	37	11.9	43	4.9
West Virginia.....	81	66.8	72	6.4	124	1.5
Wisconsin.....	68	---	32	2.8	22	6.2
Wyoming.....	88	.7	29	3.5	20	3.7

1/ Based on civilian population as of July 1, 1964 estimated by the Bureau of the Census. 2/ Based on data for 37 States for medical assistance for the aged and for 53 States for aid to the permanently and totally disabled; no program in operation in remaining States. 3/ Based on data for 46 States. See footnote 6. 4/ Less than 0.05. 5/ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 111; Missouri, 137; and Pennsylvania, 68. 6/ Number of persons aided not currently available. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Includes an unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, July 1964

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in July 1964		Benefits in current-payment status, end of July 1964			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in July 1964 (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	302,612	---	---	---	---	$1,353,096
Total, OASI	266,786	---	---	---	---	1,243,431
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	214,450	---	19,563,658	$1,304,214	---	1,335,289
Monthly benefits, OASI	178,624	---	18,039,068	1,206,007	---	1,225,624
Monthly benefits, DI	35,826	---	1,524,590	98,206	---	109,665
Old-age (retired-worker)	89,242	$81.34	10,539,162	815,459	$77.37	821,577
Disability (disabled-worker)	18,009	95.41	868,042	78,901	90.90	87,444
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	30,489	38.92	2,775,251	109,981	39.63	112,359
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	25,475	39.84	2,599,939	104,341	40.13	105,852
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,014	34.26	175,312	5,640	32.17	6,507
Widow's or widower's	22,900	72.99	2,100,809	141,694	67.45	146,710
Parent's	262	79.83	36,632	2,553	69.69	2,758
Child's (OASI and DI)	44,769	---	2,772,632	127,624	---	134,821
Child's (OASI--total)	31,966	---	2,291,396	113,959	---	119,107
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	8,322	29.06	424,977	11,914	28.03	12,482
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	23,644	53.00	1,866,419	102,045	54.67	106,625
Child's (DI)	12,803	29.16	481,236	13,665	28.40	15,714
Mother's	8,779	61.15	471,130	28,003	59.44	29,620
Lump-sum death payments	88,162 3/	214.25	---	---	---	17,807

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	July 1964	June 1964	July 1963
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,563,658	19,470,319	18,706,875
Total, OASI	18,039,068	17,954,085	17,311,974
Total, DI	1,524,590	1,516,234	1,394,901
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,353,096	$1,355,538	$1,291,581
Total, OASI	1,243,431	1,244,860	1,191,993
Total, DI	109,665	110,678	99,588
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	89,242	89,036	111,776
In current-payment status, end of month	10,539,162	10,481,752	10,093,798
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$81.34	$79.93	$80.78
In current-payment status, end of month	77.37	77.29	76.73
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	18,009	20,242	19,148
In current-payment status, end of month	868,042	861,930	795,213
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$95.41	$95.35	$94.80
In current-payment status, end of month	90.90	90.84	90.38
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,305,000	15,227,000	14,662,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,454,000	13,383,000	12,895,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,973	$19,699	$18,223
DI	2,192	2,264	2,329

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 83,114 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF
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